AUCTION SALES.
SON, POMEROY & CO.
PAINTINGS.
tant Catalogue Sale
T AUCTION,
OF
High-Class Oil Paintings,
At our Salesroom,
ND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1 and 2,
ing each day at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
positively to be sold. No limit or reserve.
embraces GEMS from the Easels of well
nd Foreign Artists. All mounted in ele.
es. The whole Catalogue consigned to us
RICAN AND FOREIGN ART REPOS
w York., and is an entirely new collection,
y the attention of all lovers of Fine Arts.
will be arranged and on exhibition Mon
Nov. 30.
ce Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 10 a. m.
SON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
fternoon, at 2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
entire and elegant collection of
VE AND FOREIGN
FFED BIRDS,
r French Glass Shades, comprising over
will positively be closed out without limit
SON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
AIT!
THE GRAND DISPLAY.
T AUCTION SALE
Most Elegant Assortment
ORNAMENTAL, and SUPERB
IDAY GOODS
Store 180 State-st.
Costly Bronzes,
rble Clocks,
Florentine Bronzes,
signs in Groups, Vases, Tazzas,
na Dinner Sets,
ble Groups and Pieces,
Brilliant Brazilian Birds,
MUSIC BOXES,
ses, Desks, Work Boxes,
orately worked and finished,
OPERA GLASSES,
ed Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c.
exhibition SATURDAY, Dec. 5, and
MONDAY, 7th. To be sold
T AUCTION
ay Morning, Dec. 8,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
EO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
Y GOODS.
R CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE,
, DEC. 1, AT 9 1-2 O'CLK A. M.
Piece Goods, Cloths, Coatings, Cassi
, Velveteens, Cheviots, Ginghams,
siery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Infants'
ens, White Goods, and Goods for Holiday
and Initial Hdkfs, etc.
display of Table Cutlery of the celebrated
ery Company manufacture.
well-assorted Gloves, in Men's, Ladies'
uths' wear, in Kid, Buck, Leather, and
Cardigans, Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Mits,
etc., etc.
lowers, Hats and Caps, Wool Blankets,
Silver-plated Goods, Ladies' and Misses'
Wall Paper, etc.
ARPETS.
Carpets, including All-Wool Three-Ply,
Venetian Carpets.
eady Monday.
F. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
Wednesday, Dec. 2,
offer, BY CATALOGUE, a line of
TS & SHOES
ULLY EQUAL, in all respects,
T SALE OF LAST WEDNES
at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
URSDAY!!
Thursday's Sale of Dry Goods
ng, Furnishing Goods, Under-
ry, Knit Goods, Hats and Caps,
oves, Mitts, Piece Goods, Cloths,
, Vestings.
Flowers, Rufflings, &c.
RNMENT CLOTHING.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
LEONARD & CO.,
WASHINGTON-ST.
Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s).
RICH
IDAY GOODS.
French China Clocks,
nzes, Parians, etc.
Dec. 1, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 10
each day, at 36 East Washington-st.
the most elegant collection of Holiday
d by auction in this city. Rich China, Din
Dessert Sets; Elegant Parians, Artistic
e and Handkerchief Boxes, Smokers' Sets,
na Fancy Goods, etc., etc.
ion paid to the convenience of ladies wish
this sale. Goods on exhibition Monday.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.
ALUABLE
PAINTINGS,
GANT ENGRAVINGS,
SDAY, Dec. 3, and FRIDAY, Dec.
at 36 East Washington-st.,
each day, at Salesroom as above. Compris
Flower, Fruit, and Figure Pieces, Interiors,
etc. Fine Steel Engravings of the most
ts of the day. All
ORATELY FRAMED!
sold WITHOUT RESERVE. Catalogues
d the Pictures on exhibition.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
ESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
OTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
S, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND FURS,
DAY MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
ALSO, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
DOZ. FANCY BOXES, FOR
DKS., PERFUMERY, CANDY, ETC.
NITURE, CARPETS, STOVES,
IN OPEN LOTS, PIANOFORTES, &c.
ESDAY MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
ODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING.
DAY MORNING AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
RY FINE PAINTING
OF
SUVIUS!
lued at $5,000,
sold by WM. A. BUTTERS
Wednesday Morning, at 11
at 108 East Madison-st.
MITH & HARRISON.
TO JEWELRY BUYERS.
0,000 Worth.
ENSE BARGAINS
IN
ds, Watches & Jewelry.
BSOLUTELY GIVEN AWAY!
e continued TO-DAY at 10 and 2 o'clock,
ran through the balance of stock, regard
prices. Don't neglect this sale.
SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioneers.
adison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1874. NUMBER 102.

BAKING POWDER.

IMPORTANT
TO
CONSUMERS OF BAKING POWDERS

A CARD.

Whereas, In a recent investigation by Prof. Blaney, a leading chemist of Chicago, made for The Chicago Tribune, these points were fully established:

1st. That a pure quality of Baking Powder must weigh 16 ounces to each pound can.

2d. That the cans in which the various brands of Baking Powders are put up being equal in size, those which are less than 16 ounces in weight must, of necessity, be adulterated. So that a can which weighs only 12 ounces must necessarily be only three-fourths of the value of one that weighs 16 ounces; and any test of measurement which does not show the superior strength of the pure, full weight Baking Powder, must be fallacious for a like reason.

And Whereas, The pure and standard quality of the Baking Powder manufactured by the ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY was clearly demonstrated by Prof. Blaney to be of 16 ounces, while the Baking Powder of all other manufacturers examined was shown to be inferior in weight, and consequently inferior in quality and in value: Therefore, purchasers should remember that the only way to be absolutely secure in getting full value, both in weight and measurement, and also a Baking Powder that is thoroughly healthful, is to procure the BAKING POWDER MANUFACTURED BY THE ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, and take no other; because it is the best value for the price of any now sold, and has, in addition, a standard reputation to maintain.

OTIS S. FAVOR, 30 River-st.,
General Agent Royal Baking Powder Co. of New York.

JEWELRY.

RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY!

New and Beautiful Designs received daily direct from the Manufacturers, especially for the Holidays.

C. D. PEACOCK'S,
98 STATE-ST.,
N. W. CORNER WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE FIELD, LEITER & CO.

FLOUR.

FLOUR.

THE STAR & CRESCENT MILLS.

Choice Flour at Retail.

STAR & CRESCENT (best Minnesota Wheat), $6.00
Warranted to make 50 pounds more bread, and of better quality than any Winter Wheat Flour at the price.

THAYER'S EXTRA (White Winter Wheat), $7.50
Equal to any Winter Wheat Flour in this market.

PATENT FLOUR (Very Choice), - - - - $9.00
Delivered in any part of the city free of charge, or shipped to any address in the country on receipt of prices. Quality guaranteed.

Fresh-ground Winter and Spring Graham Buckwheat Flour, Oat Meal, Fine White and Yellow Corn Meal.

CLINTON BRIGGS & HEERMANS.

TRUSSES, &c.

COMMON-SENSE
TRUSS.

Adopted by the United States Government as the best truss in use. See report of the Board of Medical Officers organized in accordance with an Act of Congress, approved May 28, 1872.
REFERENCE—J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A. Also, to any Medical Examiner for Pensions.
The COMMON-SENSE TRUSS is the only instrument that POSITIVELY CURES RUPTURE.

MANUFACTURED BY
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER
60 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Instruments for Deformities, &c., &c.
Manufactory established in 1846.
Office established in Chicago eight years.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown,
Carrying the United States Mail.

SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

AMERICAN LINE.

Passenger Rates Greatly Reduced and Lower than via New York.

STEAMERS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
EVERY THURSDAY.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
For passage and further particulars, apply to
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

STATE LINE.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, and Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA............Wednesday, Nov. 25.
STATE OF INDIANA............Wednesday, Dec. 9.
STATE OF FLORIDA............Wednesday, Dec. 23.

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.

JOHN E. EARLE,
Gen'l Western Agent, 61 Clark-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

MAIL LINE TO EUROPE.

REDUCED RATES.

No. 97 South Clark-st.

ALFRED LAGERGREN,
General Western Agent.

National Line of Steamships.

NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.
Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN every SATURDAY.
Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, currency; steerage, at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at lowest rates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

P. B. LARSON, Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, Saturday, Dec. 19. Great Western, Capt. Windham.
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30.
Excursion tickets, $120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

BEAVER CLOAKS.

LOW PRICES
RULE THE DAY!

$ 6.00 Beaver Cloaks, now - -	$ 4.50
$ 6.50 Beaver Cloaks, now - -	$ 5.00
$ 8.00 Beaver Cloaks, now - -	$ 7.00
$10.00 Beaver Cloaks, now - -	$ 8.00
$11.00 Beaver Cloaks, Beaded, now	$ 8.75
$12.00 Beaver Cloaks, Beaded, now	$ 9.00
$15.00 Beaver Cloaks, Beaded, now	$12.00
$18.00 Beaver Cloaks, Beaded, now	$14.00
$20.00 Beaver Cloaks, Beaded, now	$15.50

MANDEL BROS.
63 & 65 Washington-st.
Branch House, Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

REMOVALS.

THE CORNELL WATCH COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
(Late of Chicago), manufacturers of Stem and Key Winding Watches, have removed their office for the Northwestern States to Room No. 8 Tribune Building, Chicago, Illinois.

REMOVAL.

GEO. H. CUSHING, Dentist,
HAS REMOVED TO
174 STATE-ST., opposite the Palmer House.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.,
Office of Superintendent, Nov. 18, 1874.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 m. of the 15th day of December, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-Iron Work, comprising the Rolled-iron Beams of Basement and First Floors, and the Cast-iron Columns, &c., of Basement, all as exhibited on the Drawings, described in the Specifications, and called for in the Schedule.

Copies of the Drawings, Specifications, and Schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or weight, for the various items of work as called for in the Schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole of the Rolled Beams of the Basement Floor must be delivered and set in position within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the Columns of Basement and Beams of First Floor within four months from same date, or as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting 10 per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, of two responsible persons, in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars ($25,000), that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the District wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so. Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of Wrought and Cast-Iron Work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to

THOMAS WALSH,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR 1875-6.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on Wednesday, the 6th day of January, 1875, for supplying one hundred and thirteen thousand (113,000) gallons of the best quality winter-strained pure Lard Oil, for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had, after Nov. 30, on application to the Light-House Board; to the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, &c.

THE NEW
WALTHAM

The past twelve months at the Waltham Watch Factory have been the busiest in the Company's history. Several wholly new stem-winding Watches have been produced, and great improvements have been effected in the manufacture of all variety of their Standard Watches, until now they include every size, in both key and stem winding, that can be desired, of every quality and of every price. At the same time new inventions in machinery, and other large economies, have cheapened the cost, so that at present it is not too much to claim that the Waltham Watches are the best and cheapest watches in the world. These claims are, in fact, almost everywhere admitted. In this country it is a matter of fact that hardly any fine American Watches are sold but those of the Waltham make, while orders are now regularly received from England, Australia, and the British Possessions generally, and foreign countries are abandoning the hand-made productions of Switzerland and England, and eagerly adopting American machine-made Waltham watches in their place.

Buyers of silver watches should be careful to observe the stamp of the Company on the case, as well as on the movement, as the Waltham Watch movements are frequently put into cases which are inferior both in quality of metal and workmanship.

For sale by all the leading jewelers.

Positively No Watches Sold at Retail.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents,
New York, Boston, Chicago, and London, England.

Save Your Money

By buying Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plate where customers get all the benefit of low expenses.

R. J. MORSE & CO.,
Manufacturing Jewelers and Fine Watch Repairers,
S. E. Cor. Lake and Clark-sts.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Assets, $15,445,468.52.

STRENGTH, SAFETY, SOLVENCY.

REMEMBER,
This Company did not withdraw from Chicago.

CHAS. H. CASE,
MANAGER,
160 WASHINGTON-ST.,
CHICAGO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
RAILROAD.

Commencing Nov. 23, Passenger Trains will depart from and arrive at the Company's Depot, foot of South Water-st., as follows:

Leave....7:25 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.
Arrive...7:55 a. m. and 9:15 p. m.

TICKET OFFICES:
No. 92 LaSalle-st., and at Depot.

W. C. QUINCY, General Manager.

HOTELS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,
Opposite Exposition Building.

Price Reduced to $3 per Day

For single rooms. Special rates to Excursionists.

The best $3 per day Hotel, either East or West.

JENKINS & HOLMES, Proprietors.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

First-class in every particular and the largest hotel at the National Capital. Refurnished throughout; elevator, electric bells, etc.

Col. J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE.

Christmas Decorations

Just received, 50 brls. Princess Pine, for Church and other decorations; barrels plumb-full, average 35 lbs. moss to barrel, bright and clear.
EDGAR SANDERS, 92 Dearborn-st.

GUNTHER'S CANDIES!

Celebrated throughout the Union. Expressed to all parts at 60 cents a pound (1 pound and upwards.) Address
GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

FURS.

Splendid Brand New Mink Muff and Boa,
Worth $45, for sale at $18.

EXTRA QUALITY
SEALSKIN MUFFS & BOAS
Are now open and for sale. Price, $30 a Set.
Residence, 545 Michigan-av.

D. A. GAGE.

Proceedings of the Second Day of the Trial.

The Testimony for the Prosecution All In.

Examination of Dan O'Hara Resumed and Concluded.

Questions Relative to His Receiving Interest Ruled Out.

Messrs. Sherwood, Bond, Olcott, Burley, and Bridgman Examined.

The Former Two Relate Their Conversations with Mr. Gage.

His Confident Expectation that He Would Replace Every Dollar.

Opening Speech for the Defense by Mr. Swett.

M. F. Tuley the First Witness Called by Them.

Attempt to Prove an Agreement Between the City and Gage Relative to Deposits.

Long Argument Concerning the Power of the Finance Committee.

The Court Rules the Matter Out of Order.

Exchange of Courtesies Between Messrs. Dexter and Smith.

Witnesses for Defense.

MORNING SESSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN THE INDICTMENT.

WAUKEGAN, Dec. 1.—The trial of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer of Chicago, under an indictment for "failing to pay over" $508,000 to Daniel O'Hara, his successor, was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning. Upon the opening of the Court at 9 o'clock, there were not over a dozen persons present in addition to the counsel; but during the session others came in, but the attendance was not at any time larger than Monday. The curious have seen Mr. Gage, and they are apparently as indifferent regarding the result as Mr. Gage himself appears to be. The point made yesterday, that the defendant was indicted three days after demand was made for the deficiency, when the law required a lapse of ten days, is considered fatal to the case, and lawyers here say that the Supreme Court will reverse a verdict of guilty upon that ground alone. Among the new arrivals from Chicago are George W. Gage, ex-Ald. McAvoy, ex-Ald. Cox, ex-Corporation-Counsel Tuley, J. C. Hilton, George Taylor, Henry Greenebaum, and C. B. Field. Some of these are supposed to be witnesses for the defense.

DAN O'HARA.

The examination of City-Treasurer O'Hara was continued, and he testified as follows:

Q.—What amount of money, if any, did Mr. Gage pay over to you at the time you took possession of the office. A.—Four hundred and fifty-eight thousand seventy-seven dollars and twenty-three cents.

The Court—That was the whole amount paid over?

Mr. Reed—No; at the time he took possession, on the 16th day of December, 1873.

Q.—You spoke yesterday of there being $25,000 paid in since; when was that paid in, as near as you can tell? A.—It was paid in in the course of last summer.

Q.—This last summer,—since this indictment? A.—It was paid at two entries.

Q.—Since this indictment? A.—Yes, sir.

Cross-examination by Mr. Dexter: Q.—Mr. O'Hara, this $458,077.23 that Mr. Gage, you say, turned over to you, how was it turned over—by transfer of a bank account to you? A.—I believe that I went to the different banks in which this money was deposited, and had it deposited in my name.

Q.—That is, there was a transfer of a credit from your predecessor to yourself? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—No actual money came into your hands, I suppose, any further than that? A.—Well, there were moneys in the safe.

Q.—That was $6,667.54, was it not? A.—I forget the amount.

Q.—It was about that amount? A.—Probably.

Q.—That was all the actual money that came into your hands; the rest of it was bank credits as you have described. If I should enumerate, could you state where these bank credits were? Was not there $199,409.68 in the Union National? A.—I believe there was.

Q.—Wasn't there $31,000 in the Commercial National? A.—Yes, sir; I believe there was.

Q.—Was not there $80,000 in the Third National? A.—Well, nearly; speaking from memory; possibly.

Q.—Yes, sir; I have got the amount correct. I believe I am not mistaken that about $75,000 were in the Cook County National; was there not—at Allen's? A.—No; there was about $50,000 there, I think; I am not sure how much.

Q.—There was $75,000, and there was about $50,000 in the Fourth National? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And about $10,000 in the Union Stock-Yards Bank? A.—There was a deposit there. I forget the exact amount.

Q.—And about $10,000 in the Hibernian Bank, was there not? A.—Yes, I believe there was.

Q.—And a credit of $55,000 in the State Savings Bank? A.—I am speaking from memory; I believe the figures are correct.

Q.—And about $20,000 credit in the Mechanics' Bank? A.—There may have been.

Q.—That was one of the banks, was it not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And about $10,000 in the German National, and $6,667.54 currency; and these items make up the $458,077.23? Who was the President of the German National Bank? Do you recollect? A.—I think it was Henry Greenebaum.

Q.—Now, these accounts you took that Mr. Gage turned over to you, that I have enumerated? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You rejected all others, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Please state if you know how the $25,000 that you have spoken of was paid by him. [Objected to by Mr. Reed on the ground that it was paid since the indictment was found.]

Mr. Dexter—They proved the fact.

Mr. Reed desired it to be stricken from the record.

TRIAL-BALANCE BOOK.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dexter; Q.—Mr. O'Hara, do you keep a trial-balance book in the office of the City Treasurer? A.—I do not know the entire list of books and records we do keep in the office.

Q.—Well, I hold some papers in my hand; I will read them for the purpose of refreshing your recollection.

"CHICAGO, Nov. 28, 1874.

"I hereby certify that the foregoing thirty-nine pages are a full and perfect copy of a certain book in my office, known and described as the Treasurer's Monthly Trial-Balance Book.

"S. S. HAYES,
"Comptroller of the City of Chicago."

Is there such a book as Mr. Hayes describes? A.—I suppose there is, sir.

Q.—I want you to look at page 28 of this trial-balance book and state if it shows a balance in your hands Dec. 31, 1873.

The Court—When did Mr. Gage's time go out.

Mr. Reed—On the 16th of December, 1873. That is the time Mr. O'Hara swore he took possession of the office.

A.—This alleges to be a trial-balance from the 17th of December, 1873.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—Does that show the balance in your hands? A.—I have no doubt it does.

Q.—Now that shows a balance of $301,159.51?

Mr. Reed—Was that Dec. 30?

Mr. Dexter—Yes, sir.

Mr. Reed—I object to that; that is after this offense. This offense, if it ever was committed, was committed on the 16th of December.

After considerable discussion it was decided to admit the testimony, subject to exception by the prosecution as to its competency.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—Mr. O'Hara, will you state whether that showed a balance at that time; just look at the balance and tell me what it was. Was it not a balance of $301,159.51? A.—Three hundred and one thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty-one cents; yes, sir.

Mr. Reed—What is the date of that?

Mr. Dexter—Dec. 17, on page 28.

The Court—That is the day after he departed.

THE COURTESIES BEGIN.

Mr. Reed—No; that is from—

Mr. Dexter—Just keep still; I will not violate any law——

Mr. Reed—Who knows you will not?

Mr. Dexter—Well, you do not, because you do not know the law.

Mr. Reed—Thank you; I am much obliged for the compliment.

WHICH FUND?

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—Now, Mr. O'Hara, what was the the balance on page 27? A.—$965,768.81.

Q.—Can you state to what fund the balance of $965,768.81 belonged? A.—It belongs to the City Treasury of Chicago—to the aggregate fund.

Q.—The aggregate of all these funds? A.—Yes sir. I suppose so.

Q.—But it did not belong to any one fund? A.—It belonged to the general aggregate public fund.

Q.—Now, does it not represent the aggregate of twenty-eight different funds, less the amount which had been loaned by these twenty-eight different funds to other funds, which were short,—that is the way it is made up, is it not? A.—Yes, sir; that is the indication.

Q.—This [indicating] I understand to be a debt column, and that a credit column. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Now, those were credits, and the aggregate, of course, would be the aggregate of twenty-eight funds, less the amount which had been loaned of those twenty-eight different funds to other funds which were short; that is the way, is it not so? A.—I take it for granted that it is so, sir.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Q.—Mr. O'Hara, since you come into office have you received interest personally on the funds of the City of Chicago?

[Objected to on the ground of incompetency.]

Mr. Swett—The provisions of the Charter of the City of Chicago are that the Common Council shall have unlimited control of the finances and property of every kind, real, personal, and mixed, belonging to the city, except so far as that control is limited by the City Charter. It then provides that the Common Council may direct its Treasurer where to place the public funds, which funds, when the officer is there directed, shall be kept separate and intact from his own moneys and anybody else's, and he shall neither loan nor use it. That is a part of the charter of 1863. In 1869, there is an amendment which provides that the Common Council may direct the Treasurer where to place the money at interest, and may demand a bond from the party who receives it at interest. One of the ways of construing an act is, how the parties having it in charge have, for a series of years, construed it.

We want to know HOW THE CITY OF CHICAGO HAS CONSTRUED THIS ACT, both before Mr. Gage went into office and since. Has the construction been that the Treasurer must keep the moneys in kind—lock them up? Has the construction been that he may loan those moneys to the banks, or loan them elsewhere? We want to prove that there never has been a Treasury, there has never been a place in the city of Chicago, where the moneys could be kept; but that the invariable and universal custom of the city has been to loan its money. We want to prove that the City of Chicago, never since it was a city, had a place where its moneys had been kept; that from its inception down to the time David A. Gage went into office every dollar of the money, by custom and knowledge of the parties in power, was loaned; that Mr. Gage continued the same custom throughout his term, and that when this gentleman (Mr. O'Hara) went into office, he adopted the same. May we not ask this gentleman what he does with the city money? May we not prove that Mr. O'Hara, when he commenced his duty, loaned it the first day of his office, and that it has been in loan up to the present minute, and is in loan now? We want to show by this officer that if the banks of Chicago to-day were to break that he would be in EXACTLY THE SAME CONDITION that Mr. Gage was, and unable to pay over a dollar. We are trying a man for not paying over, under laws which permit excuses; may we not show that it was not Mr. Gage's fault that he had the money in bank, but that the city never provided a place; that the Treasurer must put it somewhere, and that the banks are as safe a place as anywhere to put it?

NOT IN ORDER.

The Court—I do not think it is competent. If we were to embark in that it would amount to an examination into the financial history of the City of Chicago, and there would be no logical place to stop short of that limit. The bare statement seems to me to be quite sufficient to show the impracticability of the proposition. Aside from that illustration of its incompetency, can it be said that one person can excuse a wrong he has done by showing that fifty others committed the same or a greater wrong? If this law prohibits these officers from doing these things, and they have done them, why, they have done them at their peril, and if they have escaped the consequences provided by the law for the unlawful act, it is through good fortune, and it is in no way to be said that it shall constitute a defense to any one of these parties, when arraigned for these frequent violations, that his predecessors and successors had alike been guilty of violations of the plain law of the land.

If you propose to show the city charter directed this use of the funds, and by the law he had the right to do so, I will hear that; but this question we are passing on now does not involve that difficulty. It is this: "Are you receiving interest upon the public funds now?" I do not think, therefore, it is competent to show whether Mr. O'Hara has or has not received interest since he has been Treasurer.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—I will repeat the question: Do you, Mr. O'Hara, at the present time receive interest on city money?

[The question was objected to. The objection was sustained and exception was taken.]

Q.—Has the Comptroller of the City of Chicago during your time at any time demanded of you to pay over the interest thus received by you on city money?

[Objected to; exception taken.]

Q.—Is there any, or has there been, during your administration, any particular place of deposit for the city funds, separate and apart from general deposits, in banks or such other places, as you may have selected?

[Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.]

Q.—Have the Common Council designated to you, or have the city authorities any banks in which you should keep the city deposits?

[Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.]

Redirect examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—You were asked by Mr. Dexter whether, when Mr. Gage turned over this office to you, and this account, there were certain amounts in the banks and you received them. Did he give you checks on the different banks, and you transfer the account? A.—No, I refused to accept of any checks, if I remember rightly.

Q.—How did you get hold of it? A.—I think he made the transfer himself in my name.

Q.—In the bank? A.—Yes, sir; I think I refused some checks.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—You refer to the account that stood in the banks to his name as City Treasurer? A.—Yes, sir.

EDWARD OLCOTT.

Edward Olcott was called on behalf of the people, and testified as follows:

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed; Q.—Where do you reside? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—About thirty years.

Q.—Were you in his employ while he was City Treasurer of the City of Chicago? A.—I was.

Q.—When did you commence to work for him? A.—In December, 1872.

Q.—For how long were you in his employ? A.—For about a year, from December, 1872, to the 16th of December, 1873.

Q.—To the December when he vacated the office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In what capacity were you in his employ? A.—As his cashier and accountant.

Q.—Will you look at that paper; do you recognize it? [Handing witness statement of David A. Gage as City Treasurer, dated Dec. 1, 1873.] A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that correct? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You know that it is correct? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Look at that also, Mr. Olcott. Do you recognize that? [Handing witness statement of David A. Gage as City Treasurer, dated Dec. 16, 1873.] A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—I see that is signed David A. Gage by Edward Olcott; is that you? A.—Yes, sir, it is my signature.

Q.—Is that correct? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—That is not your handwriting, is it, Mr. Olcott? A.—It is not my handwriting.

The cross-examination was waived.

E. H. HILTON.

E. H. Hilton was called on behalf of the people, and testified as follows:

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I do, sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—For the last eleven years.

Q.—Were you ever in his employ? A.—I was, sir.

Q.—Where? A.—I was in his employ the first four years when he was City Treasurer.

Q.—In what position were you employed? A.—I kept the warrant books.

Q.—Were you in his employment in December of last year? A.—I was, sir.

Q.—What position did you occupy there? A.—I was bookkeeper. I kept the cash book.

Q.—Will you look at these two papers and state who filled them up; whose the handwriting is? [Handing witness statements of the City Treasurer dated Dec. 1 and Dec. 16, 1873.] A.—They are in my handwriting.

Q.—Both of them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Are they correct? A.—They are correct, sir.

The cross-examination was waived.

FRANCIS M. BARRETT.

Francis M. Barrett was called on behalf of the people, and testified as follows:

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Chicago.

Q.—What is your business? A.—Second clerk in the City Comptroller's office.

Q.—How long have you been in that employment? A.—Over twelve years.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the 6th of December, last year, 1873, did you hold any position besides that? A.—Yes; Notary Public.

Q.—Will you look at that, and see if you recognize that signature? [Handing to witness statement of David A. Gage, dated Dec. 1, 1873, with the affidavit of Mr. Gage attached, dated Dec. 6.] A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether you administered that oath as Notary Public. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is that your signature and your seal? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You say you administered that oath to Mr. Gage? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Comptroller's office.

Q.—Did you receive that statement from any person? A.—I received it from the bookkeeper in the Comptroller's office.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Mr. Bridgman.

Q.—Where did Mr. Gage sign that? A.—He came into the office and signed it at my desk.

Q.—Was that paper regularly on file in the City Comptroller's office? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you bring it with you? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Is the date of the filing correct? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you ever see that before, sir? [Handing witness statement of David A. Gage, dated Dec. 16, 1873.] A.—Yes, sir, I saw it in the office.

Q.—It was put on file by whom? A.—It was left by Mr. Olcott.

Q.—The gentleman who was on the witness stand here? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—About what time? A.—About the 16th, I think, of December.

Q.—Of last year? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State whether or not you knew Mr. Gage while he was City Treasurer. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long did he act as City Treasurer of the City of Chicago? A.—He acted two years under Sherman's Administration, and he acted two years under Mayor Mason, and two years under Mayor Medill.

Q.—Was Mayor Medill the last one? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Smith—Give the dates of this last period, about when he entered and when he went out.

Mr. Reed—As near as you can, for the last four years; the date is not very necessary. A.—I think it was in 1869, sir.

Q.—1869 to December, 1873? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who became his successor? A.—Mr. O'Hara.

Q.—Is he now City Treasurer of the City of Chicago? A.—Yes, sir.

The cross-examination was waived.

EDWARD ALCOTT

was recalled.

By Mr. Campbell—Q.—As to this statement of Dec. 1, 1873, I wish you would state whether or not that is the aggregate amount taken from the book, "Cash A?" A.—Yes, sir; it is the aggregate made up from the receipts on this book; the debits are not on this book, except this last item.

Q.—And this statement marked Dec. 16, 1873, purporting to be the balance on that date. State whether or not that was made up from the items in this book between the dates from Dec. 1 to Dec. 16. A.—Yes, sir.

AFFIRMING THE STATEMENTS.

Mr. Reed offered to read in evidence said statements dated Dec. 1 and Dec. 16, 1873, the statement and the oath, as the statements of Mr. Gage.

Mr. Swett objected.

Mr. Smith—On what grounds?

Mr. Swett—In the first place, because they are secondary evidence when the primary evidence is here in court.

The Court—It is not with a view to establish the account contained in the statement; if so, your point would be well taken; but the offer rests upon entirely different principles, to-wit: the statement of the record.

[Objection overruled as regards the statement of Dec. 1, 1873, and exception taken.]

Mr. Campbell—We object to the second one.

Mr. Reed—Mr. Olcott testifies that he was in the City Treasurer's office, and made that at the time.

Mr. Campbell—He swears that he signed David A. Gage's name to it; it may be a good statement against Mr. Olcott, but a very poor one against Mr. Gage. This objection only goes to the statement dated Dec. 16; the first one has the affidavit on the back of it, but this one has not.

The Court—There would be no difficulty in disposing of the question if Mr. Gage's name was on the paper,—upon that ground it would clearly be competent,—but now, if this is competent at all, it will be upon the other ground that in pursuance of this section, namely: "The Treasurer shall, at the end of each and every month, and oftener if required, render an account to the Comptroller under oath, showing the state of the Treasury at the date of such account, and the balance of moneys in the Treasury." This section requires, not an abstract of the book, nor a copy of it, but a showing of the state of the Treasury at the date of such account. This witness, Mr. Olcott, if I remember rightly, said he had made this statement, and it was correct, that it showed the condition of the Treasury at its date, and it is conceded by you all that on that date Mr. Gage ceased to be Treasurer. It is true that there was no demand made upon the Treasurer for a statement on that date, but it would seem to me that it would almost be a necessity, and it would seem to me to be a demand that he could scarcely resist, that an account should be taken at that time; and this man being in the employ of Mr. Gage in charge of the finances of the Treasury Department as his cashier, and having shown that it is correct, is there any question that this is a statement of the state of the Treasury on that day?

Mr. Campbell—I want to ask Mr. Olcott a question or two about that.

The Court—Very well; I would like to have him asked. It don't seem to me to derive its importance from the fact that it is taken from the books, as the witness has sworn that it is a correct statement.

By Mr. Campbell—Q.—Have you any knowledge as to the correctness of that statement except what you derived from that book? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you any independent recollection of the subject of the account,—what the balance was, or anything of that kind,—except as you go to that book for it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or any knowledge of any particular item of any particular account except as you derive it from that book? No, sir.

By Mr. Reed—Q.—These two statements show the balances in the Treasury at the time, and are correct, are they not? A.—They are correct.

WHY THE STATEMENT WAS MADE.

The Court—There is a question I would like to have answered by Mr. Olcott. Will you state whether or not Mr. Gage directed the making of this statement, and the filing of it in the office of the Comptroller? A.—He did not, sir.

By Mr. Smith—Q.—How came you to make it? A.—I made it because I thought it was right to make it.

Q.—State how you came to make it again. A.—I made it because I thought the law required it to be made.

Q.—Do you state that Mr. Gage did not know that you made it? A.—He was not in the office when I made it; I don't know whether he knew it.

Q.—He knew subsequently, didn't he, that you had made it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did he know afterwards that you had made it? A.—I suppose he did.

Q.—I understand, Mr. Olcott, that you made this statement for Mr. Gage because you thought the law required it? A.—Yes, sir; it was the custom for me to make it.

Q.—I understand you to state that subsequently he knew that you had done so. A.—I don't know that he did; I suppose he did.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it?

[Objected to as leading, and objection sustained.]

Q.—Didn't you get out all of Mr. Gage's statements while he was there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did he ever make out one himself? A.—Never.

Q.—When you made out this statement you had been doing precisely what you had been doing while you were in the office?

[Objected to as leading; objection sustained.]

By the Court—Q.—Mr. Olcott, why wasn't this sworn to as the rest were? A.—I cannot tell, sir, why it was not; Mr. Gage was sick at the time when the office was turned over; he was not in the office at the time, and I don't think he left his room until two weeks after that; I don't know that he was ever asked or requested to sign it.

The Court—Your point is that this is SECONDARY EVIDENCE. The statute requires that on the first of each and every month a report shall be made to the Comptroller of the state of the treasury, and it does seem to me that, at the expiration of his office, it ought to be held that he should make a statement. It seems to me that it amounts to a call by the Comptroller to report up to that day, and that a statement so made is a statement contemplated by this act. I think that an intelligent interpretation of the act, with a view to accomplish its object, would require the Comptroller to call upon the retiring officer to make his statement, and I am inclined to think that it ought to go to the jury for what it is worth.

[The objection overruled and exception taken.]

Mr. Reed then read in evidence said statement, dated Dec. 16, 1873, showing the receipts to have been $1,246,392.53; warrants paid, $280,611.72; balance, $965,780.81; and also the items on the statement dated Dec. 1, 1873, with the oath of David A. Gage on the back of it, showing the balance Nov. 1 to have been $1,241,306.43; warrants paid, $1,180,389.19; balance, $1,118,110.40.

MR. BARRETT.

Mr. Reed—I want to ask Mr. Barrett one question.

Francis M. Barrett was recalled.

By Mr. Reed: Q.—Who is the present Comptroller of the City of Chicago? A.—S. S. Hayes.

Q.—How long has he been such, as near as you can tell,—I don't care particularly about the day; did he succeed Mr. Burley? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was he City Comptroller Dec. 16, 1873, when that statement was made? A.—I think he was, sir.

A. H. BURLEY

was called on behalf of the people, and testified as follows:

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I do.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—A dozen years perhaps.

Q.—Do you know that he was City Treasurer of the City of Chicago? that he acted as such? A.—I know that he acted as such.

Q.—For how long a period? A.—About twenty-one months.

Q.—While you were there? A.—While I was there.

Q.—But generally how long did he act as such? A.—About four years.

Q.—Did you hold any office in the City Government while Mr. Gage was City Treasurer? A.—I did, sir.

Q.—What? A.—City Comptroller.

Q.—How long did you hold that office? A.—From March 1, 1872, to Dec. 15, 1873.

Q.—You were Comptroller all that time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Who was acting as City Treasurer during that time? A.—David A. Gage.

Q.—The defendant? A.—Yes, sir.

MR. GAGE'S DEFICIT.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Gage in reference to a deficit in the City Treasury while he was Treasurer?

[Objected to, and objection overruled.]

A.—I did.

Q.—When was it? A.—On or about Nov. 12, 1873.

Q.—Where was it? A.—At the Pacific Hotel.

Q.—Was that the first conversation you had with him personally in relation to him being behind, or there being a deficit in the City Treasury? A.—No, it was not the first conversation.

Q.—When was the first one?—that is what I want to get at. A.—I can't give you the date, except that it was after the election.

Q.—Well, how long before this one of the 12th? A.—Somewhere about a week.

Q.—What did he say at that time,—at the first conversation?

[Objected to and objection overruled.]

Mr. Dexter—We are indicted for not paying over on the 5th of January.

The Court—I know what you are indicted for, but your client is still a party to the record.

Mr. Dexter—On all subjects?

The Court—On all subjects about which there is any controversy.

[Exception was taken to the ruling by counsel for the defendant.]

By Mr. Reed: Q.—As to the deficit in the City Treasury. A.—It is rather difficult to give what he said.

THE FIRST CONVERSATION.

The Court—Give your best recollection of it. A.—My best recollection is that I went to him and asked him what the reports were that I had heard.

By Mr Reed: Q.—What did you tell him? A.—I told him of the reports that I had heard about there being a deficit in the City Treasury, and his reply was: "I am all right, and can pay over all my money." I said: "I am glad to hear it," and the conversation mainly ended there.

Q.—You say that was after the election in 1873? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Where was this conversation? A.—It was at the Pacific Hotel.

THE NEXT CONVERSATION.

Q.—What was the conversation of the 12th? How did you happen to go to him, and how did the conversation arise? A.—He wrote a note tome, requesting me to come in there to meet him, and I went.

Q.—What occurred? A.—He told me that he was $250,000 short, but that he would have his money all in in the course of ten days, and requested me to draw as lightly on the Treasury as I could get along with for that time, and that, at the end of the following week, I might draw at will all that was necessary, as he would have all his money there.

Q.—Was that the last conversation you ever had with him? A.—That was the last conversation. I may have had conversations at different times, asking him simply how he was getting along with his matters, but nothing with regard to it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Swett: Q.—Did Mr. Gage say whether or not he had money loaned or had it out? A.—He did not, sir.

Q.—I understand you to say that he said that he expected it in in a few days? A.—He did.

L. L BOND,

called on behalf of the people, was duly sworn, and testified as follows;

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—Have you ever held any office in the City Department there in Chicago? A.—I was one of the Aldermen from December, 1871, until December, 1873.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—I do.

Q.—Were you ever Acting Mayor of the City of Chicago? A.—I was Acting Mayor from the 10th of August till the 2d of December, 1873.

Q.—Were you a member of the Finance Committee at any time? A.—I was during both years—Chairman the last year.

HE TALKS WITH MR. GAGE.

Q.—State if you ever had any conversation with the defendant, Mr. Gage, concerning a deficit in the City Treasury—answer that yes or no, if you ever had any?

[Objected to; objection overruled, and exception taken.]

A.—I did.

Q.—When was the first one, as near as you can recollect? A.—It was the first Saturday after the election.

Q.—Where did you see him? A.—At his own office—the Treasurer's office.

Q.—What occurred? What did he say about it? How did you happen to go there? How did the conversation happen to arise? A.—A week previous the Finance Committee had been in there to investigate the books of the office, and we found that the small bank-books had not been written up.

Q.—For how long? A.—Mr. Ogden overhauled them. I saw three or four of them; I think I only examined one; that had not been written up for over a year. They were to have been written up for the meeting of the Finance Committee, which was the next Saturday. I went in for the small bank books, to see if they had been written up. Mr. Gage told me that they had not been written up, and that when written up they would not show quite all the accounts of the Treasury Department; they would show about $125,000 short; that there were A NUMBER OF CHIPS and some checks that had been received in payment for taxes; and he mentioned one loan of $25,000.

Q.—Well? A.—I requested to have the books written up; they could not be written up for that meeting, but would be written up for the next meeting.

Q.—What did he mean by the chips; explain that to the jury? A.—When the policeman, or firemen, or any of the city officers, get a little short, instead of borrowing from their friends, they borrow from the Treasury, and have a little statement of the amount there, to be deducted from their next month's pay-roll; these were called chips.

Q.—Now, how much did he say he would be short after counting them all in, and everything? A.—About $125,000.

Q.—That he was behind? A.—Those would not show on the books,—the chips; the books would show that much short?

Q.—The books would show what? A.—That he was that much short of his statement.

Q.—Did you understand that the chips and checks he spoke about would make up that deficit? A.—And this one loan—yes, sir.

Q.—He said it would? A.—That was the understanding I had of it.

Q.—Now, then, when did you have THE NEXT CONVERSATION, if any, with him, about the same subject? A.—It was Friday of the following week.

Q.—Where? A.—At his office.

Q.—Well, what occurred? What did he say? A.—I went in after the books.

Q.—After what books? A.—Those small bank-books that were to be written up.

Q.—The pass-books, as they call them? A.—Yes, sir. He stated that they were not written up, and that he was $250,000 short.

Q.—Well, what did he say he had done with it,—did he tell you? A.—He made no statement.

Q.—Did he claim that he had loaned it, or anything of the kind? A.—No; he claimed that he would be able to make it all right; that there would be no difficulty coming from that fact.

Q.—Well, did you have any other conversation with him on the same subject? A.—One other.

Q.—When? A.—It was the last Saturday in November.

Q.—Where? A.—At the Pacific Hotel.

Q.—Well, what was the conversation then? A.—I went over and saw Mr. Gage at the Pacific Hotel, and stated to him that Mayor Colvin was going to nominate his Committees on inauguration night, so that he would probably get

ONE WEEK LESS TO SETTLE

than he would if the usual rule had been followed of nominating committees on the second night. He said that would be all right; that he would have the money to turn over,—every last dollar of it, even of the suspended bank accounts. I went off feeling happy.

Q.—Was that the last conversation you had with him? A.—That was the last conversation.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Dexter—This is understood to be objected to. The exception is preserved to all this testimony.

Mr. Reed—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—Mr. Reed asked you whether Mr. Gage said that he had loaned this money, and I understand you to say he did not say anything on that subject. He did not say he had not loaned it, did he? A.—He did not say he had not; he stated at the first interview he had loaned $25,000.

Q.—But at any interview he did not make any statement he had not? A.—No, sir.

GEORGE SHERWOOD,

called on behalf of the people, was sworn, and testified as follows:

Direct examination—By Mr. Reed: Q.—What is your business? A.—A book publisher.

Q.—Did you ever hold any office under the City Government of the City of Chicago? A.—As a member of the Common Council.

Q.—As Alderman? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How long? A.—Two years.

Q.—What years? A.—1871 and 1872.

Q.—Do you know the defendant, David A. Gage? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you know him as City Treasurer, while you were a member of the Common Council? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you a member of any committee of the Common Council during your term of office? A.—I was a member of the Finance Committee.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Gage on the subject of his being behind or there being a deficit or defalcation in the City Treasury? A.—I did.

Q.—When was the first one? A.—The first was after the panic sometime in November—I would not say September.

Q.—When did that occur and where? A.—The Finance Committee met with the Comptroller at the Board of Public Works to look over the financial condition of the city, and during this meeting Mr. Gage was cited to come before the Committee, and he made a report of the condition,—I have

A MEMORANDUM

here that I took at that time.

Q.—As given by him? A.—It was given by Mr. Gage to the Committee. He stated that he had—

Objection was made by the Council for the defendant.

The Court—What is this objected to for?

Mr. Campbell—On the same ground; it is three or four months before this occured.

Mr. Dexter—A little further objection seems to be this; if Mr. Gage gave him a memorandum of the contents of any books, we ought to have the books.

The Court—I don't understand him to say that it is a memorandum he made himself. How is that? A.—I have a copy here that Mr. Gage gave personally.

Mr. Reed—Did he state to you that that is correct orally? A.—Yes, sir.

The Court—I think he may go on.

Mr. Dexter—I would like him to state if it relates to the contents of books at all. A.—It relates to bank accounts, sir.

The Court—That is the bank account of what? A.—David A. Gage.

Mr. Dexter—Mr. Gage's bank account cannot be of any account here. He is a man indicted for not paying over on the 5th day of January. Now, these statements would not illustrate anything. They are trying to show now, by Ald. Sherwood, that defendant made statements as to money he had in bank which were wrong. What of it? Suppose he had all the money in the bank that he owed the city? The result shows that if the bank had closed he would be at the bar of this court here to-day, just as he is now. He stands indicted for money he had in banks, and when that is not an excuse in their estimation, to allow declarations of that kind against him is the cruelest thing I ever saw in a court of justice.

The Court—Well, Mr. Dexter, after all it is entirely within the scope of the general principle. The prosecution has upon his hands two things. A failure to make either one of them is a failure to make a case. One of them is, that there were funds in the hands of Gage, as Treasurer, to which they were entitled, and the other is that, upon a proper demand, he failed to pay them over. Now, then, upon these two questions they have a right to make proof to the jury, and they have a right to put in everything that tends to prove either one of these two things, and for that purpose they may, from anything the defendant himself has said, within any reasonable time. It is difficult to lay down any general rule as to what is a reasonable time within which it would be competent to prove what Mr. Gage may have said. It must be conceded he is a party to the record here, and therefore the principle is too old and too well settled to be debated now.

[Objection overruled, and exception taken.]

By Mr. Reed—Q.—Mr. Sherwood, now state. A.—At this time Mr. Gage presented thirteen banks where he had his accounts. In the Commercial National Bank, $273,918.16; in the Union Stock Yards, $60,000; in the Third National Bank, $75,000; in the Union National, $122,918.76; in the Fourth National, $65,000; in the Manufacturers' National, $15,000; in Badger's, $7,500; in the Second National, $100,000; in the Mechanics' National, $35,000; in the Cook County National, $148,976; in the State Savings Bank, $293,918.42; in the Hibernian, $15,000; in the Bank of Chicago $5,000 making a total of $1,217,231.34.

Q.—That was in September; do you remember the date in September? A.—I do not. I simply have a memorandum; it was some time after the panic; the exact day I do not remember.

Q.—What else, if anything, was said in that conversation? A.—That was about all in relation to it.

Q.—Did he say anything further at that time? A.—Not at that time, only he was very cheerful; the question we were discussing somewhat was about stopping the contracts after the panic. Mr. Gage seemed to be quite cheerful over it. Mr. Gage said there would be no difficulty about getting all the money we needed to meet the contracts without trouble.

Q.—When was

THE NEXT CONVERSATION,

if any? A.—I had no further at that time. The next was after the resolution was submitted to the Council for an investigation as to the condition of the Treasury.

Q.—When was that, about? A.—That was long about the latter part of October. I, as a member of the Finance Committee, went to the Comptroller and asked him for the monthly balances or his check from the first down to date. I also went to the Treasurer's Department and asked for the same figures. I compared these, and they coincided. My object was, as a member of the Finance Committee, to make an investigation, and ascertain, as there was some talk about the Treasurer, and it was our duty under the resolution to investigate, but I was at the time suddenly called away before I had an opportunity to go into the Treasurer's office to make an investigation. I was called by telegram to a distant State. I did not return until the evening of the election.

Q.—What was the next that occurred between you and him? A.—I then went in the Treasurer's office to

VERIFY THE ACCOUNT.

As I had the balances I could see very quickly whether the money was short or not, if I called upon him to make up the cash account. That was the object I had in view. I asked the clerk; I did not see Mr. Gage.

Q.—That is, Mr. Olcott? A.—Yes, sir. I told him I wanted to correct the money. He said, certainly, and he gave me a list of chips and some little items that appeared favorable. Then he gave me a list of the banks drawn off generally. It seemed to be a consolidated list of the banks. He gave me further a list of thirteen of the banks, which I have, which he gave me at that time. I can read the list.

By Mr. Campbell: Q.—What was that date, Mr. Sherwood? A.—This was some time after the 1st of November, but I do not recollect the exact day. It was probably a week or two.

By Mr. Reed: Q.—Will you go on? What about that list? A.—Then Mr. Olcott submitted this list of the bank accounts, which, if it were correct, would balance the account as I understood it: Commercial National Bank, $220,833.34; Union Stock-Yards National Bank, $60,000; Third National Bank, $133,780.53; Union National Bank, $204,113.70; Fourth National Bank, $50,000; Manufacturers' National Bank, $15,000; Badgers' Bank, $7,500; Second National Bank, $115,000; Mechanics' National Bank, $38,500; Cook County, $101,113.59; Hibernian, $10,000; Bank of Chicago, $5,000; State Savings Institution, $122,125.08; making a total balance of $1,083,016.44.

Q.—What day of November do you think that was, as near as you can recollect. How soon after the election? A.—I think it was about two weeks, I should say.

Q.—When did you next see Mr. Gage, what did you next do? A.—After I received this statement of the Clerk of course I asked some questions about this to know whether the money was here; this evidently balanced the account. As I stated, the Comptroller's monthly balance and the monthly balance of the Treasurer's account were identified. Then this balanced his cash account—made the account all right if the money was all here. I asked him for the pass-books.

Q.—The bank-books. A.—Yes, sir, which I supposed should be made up in order to tally, to see if this money was here, as reported in the bank. He said the bank-books were not there. He said Mr. Gage took them away. I asked him when. He said some time since.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—This statement Mr. Olcott gave you? A.—This statement the bookkeeper of Mr. Gage gave me as containing the amount of money in these books.

By the Court—Q.—Was Mr. Gage there? A.—Mr. Gage was not there.

By Mr. Reed—Q.—Did you take it from the books? A.—I did not.

Mr. Reed—Then it is incompetent, and I withdraw it.

The Court—Let that be considered as stricken out of the case.

THE BANK-BOOKS.

By Mr. Reed—Q.—Did you get the books when you inquired for them? A.—I did not.

Q.—You were in the Treasurer's office at the time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When, if ever, did you see Mr. Gage next? A.—The Finance Committee had a meeting. Allow me to explain why I happened to see Mr. Gage. This was on Saturday, I think, and Mr. Bond and Mr. Ogden were present, I think, of the Finance Committee, and they said they had been waiting for me to return word to make out a report to send to the Council, and I said to them that they had better go rather slow on that, for I was not prepared to sign a report that Mr. Gage's books were all right, for I considered them all wrong, from such information as I could get from the office.

[Objected to and ruled out.]

GAGE'S LETTER.

Q.—Come down to the time that you saw Mr. Gage. A.—Then Mr. Gage writes a letter to me.

Q.—Have you got the letter? A.—I have it here.

Q.—Is that his handwriting? A.—I think it is, sir; I so understand it.

Q.—What does that letter contain? A.—This letter is dated Nov. 17, simply a letter asking me to go and see him;

"DEAR SIR: I would like to see you at the hotel at 11 o'clock this day."

That is Monday, I think, Nov. 17. The letter is dated 1873.

Q.—What did you do? A.—Mr. Gage said he had sent that letter to see me, as he understood I was pressing for the books.

Q.—Were you referring to them? A.—Small bank-books. He seemed to be in a very agitated state of mind, and he said that his accounts were wrong. He acknowledged that they were wrong. He said if I had not discovered entries there, there would not have been anything known about it. He would have had it all settled up, and would have it in ten days. Said he: "You must give me a chance for my life." He said: "You have got a good heart," and made such remarks. He said he never had had any trouble before. He mentioned about his family relations, etc., and said they were pleasant. He never knew what trouble was, but he was almost crazy over this matter, and said I must give him a chance for his life. That was about the conversation. I told him that it was due to me that he should state the worst of it. I asked him how much he was short. He said he was short $300,000. I asked him what he had done with the money. Well, he mentioned one little matter; he had loaned one of the members of the Finance Committee a small amount.

Q.—How much? A.—I think it was some $30,000. I am not positive at this time how much the sum was he named.

Q.—Who was it? A.—Mr. McAvoy. I asked him what he had done with the rest of it. He says, "For God's sake don't ask me any questions. I am almost crazy." He seemed very much excited. Of course I had sympathy with him, and I left the matter. That was about all there was to it,—all the information I got.

Q.—What, if anything, did he say about there having been

FALSE ENTRIES

in his book? A.—He acknowledged that his accounts were wrong.

Q.—In what way? A.—He did not say specially; I suppose he alluded to the fact.

Q.—Give his language upon that subject, Mr. Sherwood, as near as you can? A.—I did give it as nearly as I could. I think the language he used was "false entries." I think that was the term.

By Mr. Campbell: Q.—Where? A.—I think he alluded to the matter of the bank-account—he did not say what.

By Mr. Reed: Q.—I want to know whether, as a member of the Finance Committee, you discovered any bank-book which was a consolidated bank-book, showing the balance in the banks, the sum total, the aggregate amount from time to time? A.—I simply said what I stated here—what was objected to—a consolidated account given by the Comptroller. I did not see Mr. Gage at all.

Q.—By the Comptroller or by his clerk? A.—By his clerk, I mean.

Q.—Did you see the book in his office? A.—I saw a little check-book he had in his hand, that was all, where he had drawn off the accounts on it. I think it was a memorandum, nothing more.

Q.—Was that the last conversation you had with him on the subject? A.—That is

THE ONLY CONVERSATION

I had with Mr. Gage on the subject. I might have met him casually. I met him afterwards, and asked him how he was getting along. He said he was going to be the only Treasurer that ever paid up before.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dexter: Q.—What did he mean by that paying up the money? A.—I didn't understand. I suppose he meant he should settle his account in full.

Q.—Are not you mistaken about that being made by Mr. Gage? I will ask you to look at it again—those items given you by Mr. Gage. A.—These are the dollars and cents I copied from the statements that Mr. Gage made. I think they are correct; I think it is possible——

Q.—Are not you mistaken about Mr. Gage making the statement? A.—I am not mistaken.

Q.—You are pretty sure? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You said that there were some statements made to the Finance Committee when Mr. Bond and Mr. Burley were present by Mr. Gage to you? A.—This was at the time.

Q.—When they were present? A.—I think they were both present at the time, but I am not absolutely sure; it was during that investigation.

Q.—If it should turn out that you were mistaken about their being present, might it not be that you were mistaken about who gave you those figures, and it might be the bookkeeper instead of Mr. Gage? A.—I am positively sure I took those figures in that office when the Committee were investigating the condition of the banks. I know they were during most of those investigations.

Q.—Did you go to see if this money was in bank? A.—I did not.

Q.—Do you know anything about whether it was in bank? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you go to see, when you got another statement, whether he had the money put down in the statement in the banks? A.—I went to get the bank-books.

Q.—But you didn't go and make any investigation on that subject? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not go near the banks, and did not know how much money there was there,—whether there was a million or ten millions? A.—I did not.

Q.—Now, Mr. Sherwood, something has been said here about

FALSE ENTRIES.

Did you see any books Mr. Gage kept as City Treasurer in which there were false entries? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you ever see any books of any kind in which there were false entries? A.—You mean in Mr. Gage's office?

Q.—Yes, sir; anywhere. A.—No, sir.

Q.—In the books referred to were they not just these, that Mr. Gage, for the purpose of keeping his cash right when he loaned money, reported it as cash to his cashier, just as you would a ticket of cash into your cashier's desk at home, and that the memorandum referred to was not upon any books, but was a private memorandum of Mr. Gage, in which he treated the sums loaned as cash—wasn't that all there was of that? A.—Well, I couldn't say; he didn't say anything to me about——

Q.—Can you say that wasn't it? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Here, on this memorandum, I find there purported to be in the Treasury, Sept. 1, 1873, $1,444,999.57. Where did you understand the difference between those two items was? A.—I have a statement here of the monthly balances, and that monthly balance from the Comptroller states that; that is the way I made that memorandum figure, I think.

Q.—Did you get any information at that time on that subject? A.—I didn't at the time; I got it from the—

Q.—But not at that interview, from Mr. Gage? A.—No, sir.

Q.—That paper did not come from Mr. Gage, I understand? A.—No, sir; it did not.

EDWARD OLCOTT

was recalled on behalf of the prosecution.

J. W. BRIDGMAN,

a witness called on behalf of the people, was duly sworn, and testified as follows:

Direct examination by Mr. Reed—Q.—What is your business? A.—Bookkeeper in the City Comptroller's office.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—Two years and a half.

Q.—The last two years and a half? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Have you the vouchers and receipts showing the amounts that Mr. Gage paid out and received between Dec. 1, 1873, and the time you vacated the office, Dec. 16? A.—I have the vouchers.

Q.—What does the balance show? A.—The balance on hand at that time was $965,000.

[Objected to.]

Q.—You have examined them and made a calculation, haven't you? A.—Yes, sir.

The Witness—Do you want the fund and the amount?

Mr. Dexter—Yes, sir. A.—General fund $6,106.

Q.—These are vouchers for money disbursed? A.—Yes, sir.

[The witness then read from about 750 vouchers the different amounts, making the total of $965,000.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—Look at page 27 of that trial balance, and tell me if this sum of $965,789.81 is not made up by taking the debit—if that does not make the difference between the debit and credit columns so that they balance? A.—It makes the difference.

Q.—That equalizes—that balances? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then isn't it a fact, if the loans in this column had been paid in in money that they would be just so much more money in hand; there would be $2,662,224? A.—That would be it with the exception of $4,400.

Q.—Where is that—explain? A.—Because if that goes where it belongs, that overdraft would not be so large.

Redirect examination by Mr. Smith: B.—Here is a taking of money from one fund and putting it into another? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You call it loaning? A.—Call it overdraft—call it loaning if you wish.

Q.—For instance its says, "Canal Fund?" A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Water fund; sewerage fund?" A.—Yes, sir;

Q.—You do not mean that Mr. Gage personally loaned to the city? A.—No, sir; what I mean is—

Q.—The City Treasurer would take money out of one fund and put it into another? A.—The Comptroller draws on the Treasurer, and he foots the bills.

Q.—The Comptroller draws on the Treasurer, and he takes out of one fund, and puts into another? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You do not mean it changes the aggregate result of the balances in the City Treasury? A.—No, sir.

By Mr. Dexter—Q.—You say the Comptroller draws from the City Treasury. Those moneys cannot be had without the consent of the City Treasurer, can they, from those funds? A.—No, sir.

This was all the evidence here offered on the part of the people.

OPENING FOR THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Swett then opened the case for the defense. He reminded the jury that they were judges of both the law and the evidence in criminal cases, and he proceeded to discuss the law points involved that they might understand their application to the testimony. The indictment arose out of Mr. Gage having funds which he should have paid over. If two facts were made out the case was clear; that was, if it were first proved that the money came into his hands, and second that it was not paid over. There was, however, more in the case. In the first place the city charter provided that the Common Council should have control of the finances of the city.

The Court inquired if Mr. Swett intended to argue the law points. It was competent, as he understood the practice, to simply state the facts, which it was expected to prove, in the opening.

Mr. Swett desired to state the law points and their application to the facts. He then went on to say that the State had no control of the funds in the City Treasury. There was a law which provided that the public moneys should be kept in kind; but in Chicago the money had been loaned out, and, the law not requiring the interest to be accounted for, the City Treasurer put it into his pocket. He then read the section of the Charter in relation to depositing the city's funds, and said the defense would show that Mr. Gage sent a letter to the Council, requesting them to designate where the money should be placed at interest. After some opposition, the letter was referred to the Finance Committee, who were advised that designating by ordinance a depository or depositories would relieve Mr. Gage's bondsmen. So a contract was entered into with him to give a bond for $2,500,000, the Committee saying, in effect: Instead of placing the money at interest for the city's account, account for it at 4 per cent and use it prudently yourself; we shall hold you on your bond. Mr. Gage paid, at the annual settlement, $64,000 interest into the Treasury, in pursuance of the contract. At the end of the next year he was re-elected, and a committee, appointed to investigate, reported that he was willing to continue the arrangement. When he went out of office he had not the money "in kind;" it was not at interest, he having $400,000 in banks that were good, and $147,000 in banks just as good, but suspended at the time on account of the panic. He could not be held responsible for putting money into banks which everybody supposed were good.

When Mr. Gage was about to pay over he had, besides the money in the banks, $350,000 in Riverside bonds, which were regarded as good; the money having been invested in them, since he was allowed to exercise his discretion. He claimed that Mr. Gage turned over every dollar for which he was accountable when he turned over the bank credits and bonds. Mr. O'Hara had refused to receive anything but money, and Mr. Gage had turned over the bonds, and, besides, put into the hands of the city every dollar he had to make good the loss.

There were two law points which he wished to direct attention to: First, that whenever a right depended upon a demand and a refusal—that was, wherever a demand and refusal gave a right that did not exist without the demand and refusal,—it must be for the exact sum. If it be for one cent more or one cent less, the demand and refusal fell. Second, that, although it might be true that Mr. Gage was not authorized exactly, as the ordinances of the city required, to loan the money, yet he was authorized to such a degree that he had a right to believe he might loan it, and, consequently, allowing the money to go out of his hands was no offense for want of an intention.

The Court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, M. F. Tuley was called for the defense, and testified as follows:

M. F. TULEY.

Direct examination by Mr. Swett: Q.—How long have you resided in Chicago? A.—Continually since 1854.

Q.—Have you ever occupied any public position or office there? A.—I have.

Q.—What, if any, in connection with the City Government? A.—I was Counsel to the Corporation from December, 1869, until December, 1873.

Q.—When was Mr. Gage first elected City Treasurer? A.—Well, a number of years ago he was Treasurer of the City of Chicago.

Q.—I mean about the time you went into the office. A.—He was elected, I think, in November, 1869,—the first Tuesday in November.

Q.—During his administration as Treasurer, what office did you fill? A.—The office of Counsel to the Corporation.

Q.—Who were members at the time of the Finance Committee? A.—Ald. McAvoy, Ald. Wilce, and Ald. Herting were the members of the Finance Committee. The Committee that was appointed in December, 1869, under the administration that then went into power—

Q.—Do you remember the fact of Mr. Gage, as Treasurer, sending

A COMMUNICATION TO THE COMMON COUNCIL

in reference to the disposition to be made by him of the public funds in his hands as Treasurer? A.—I recollect that fact, sir.

Q.—I will ask you to look at the letter which I present you, and see whether or not it is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Gage. A.—To the best of my recollection that is a copy of the letter sent by Mr. Gage.

Q.—I will ask you what became of the city records and papers at the time of the Chicago fire? A.—Some of them were destroyed by fire, but most all of the city papers were saved from the fire,—I mean those that belong to the City Clerk's office.

By Mr. Reed—Q.—This would belong to the City Clerk's office would it not? A.—That would depend upon the fact whether it was ever reported back. My impression is that it was never reported back.

Q.—Do you know anything in relation to the original of that letter, as to whether it was destroyed or not? A.—I do not, sir.

Q.—Have you made any search for the letter at the request of anybody? A.—I have not; I directed search to be made, but I did not make it myself.

Q.—Who did make it? A.—My partner, Mr. Lewis.

By Mr. Swett—Q.—I will ask you whether or not you know that such a letter was sent to the Council? A.—I do, sir.

Counsel for the defendant offered the letters in evidence, and they were objected to by counsel for the people.

Mr. Swett—We expect to follow that up by proving that, upon receipt of it, the Council took action, and referred the question to the Finance Committee; that the Finance Committee applied to the Corporation Counsel and the Comptroller. The Finance Committee and the Corporation Counsel made an arrangement with Mr. Gage to the effect that he was to

LOAN THE PUBLIC FUNDS

and account to the city for 4 per cent interest, having any excess for his risk and trouble, and that the city was to rely upon his bond. Pursuant to that, he did loan the funds, and two years afterwards all the facts were reported to the City Council, and a settlement made with Mr. Gage upon that basis, and the action of the Finance Committee, and of the various parties, ratified by the Common Council by an official vote.

Mr. Smith—The charter provides what the competent authority is,—there is no ambiguity about it,—about the manner in which it is to be done, and the security to be taken, and where it is to be put, and that ends the power, now. That letter does not prove, or tend to prove anything, of that kind. If a competent authority did direct Mr. Gage in relation to these deposits, let them introduce their competent authority. Whether it was done by suggestion of Gage, or of their own motion, is wholly immaterial. When it comes to the point of their presenting a competent authority, or what is claimed to be a competent authority, giving direction to Mr. Gage, the time will come then to decide whether that is sufficient or not.

The Court—There is a great deal of

INDEFINITENESS

about your statement, Mr. Swett. In the absence of something subsequent to this, I do not think this would be competent. You simply state, in a general way, that you expect to show that the corporation took action when they received this letter, and referred the subject to the Finance Committee, but you do not state the terms of it. Now, I suppose, we shall have to revert to first principles to dispose of this question. This is a corporation assuming to act in a matter wherein its corporative action is relied upon, if I understand you?

Mr. Smith—Yes.

The Court—Corporations can only act by agents duly and properly authorized by vote of the corporation in some legal way. Now, if your statement means to include a proposition to the effect that the corporation in a legal manner authorized under this charter did act and did direct, why, then I think that is competent, but I do not think it will do to say that the corporation shall be shown to have acted by inference.

Mr. Swett—I will state, as correctly and distinctly as I can, what I understand the facts to be: I understand that letter was sent to the Council, and it was referred by a proper official vote to the Finance Committee for their action.

The Court—Well, now, what is that vote of reference—that is important—what is it?

Mr. Swett—I understand it to be a proper and legal vote of the Council.

The Court—Referred to them for what purpose?

Mr. Swett—Referred to them for the purpose of disposing the question of the subject matter of this letter—referred to them for the purpose of arranging with the City Treasurer in regard to the loaning of the city funds.

The Court—Well, if it was referred to them as a committee of that deliberative body to consider and report back, that would be the ordinary reference, and if it was so referred as to amount to a designation of these men as agents of the corporation, authorizing them to do this, it would become important in the determination of this question. You cannot ignore its importance in fairness. I want to see what they were authorized to do. I want to see

WHAT THIS ORDER OF REFERENCE IS.

Mr. Dexter—Our proposition is to follow this up with action on the part of the Finance Committee. The question in your Honor's mind is whether the Finance Committee was authorized to take the action which they did take. We say that it is

QUITE IMMATERIAL

whether they were, technically and strictly speaking, authorized or not, because we propose to show an action under color of authority, and follow it up by a subsequent clear, manifest, and regular ratification as binding upon the corporation as upon any individuals.

The Court—Which section of the charter is it which gives them a right to control the funds?

Mr. Reed—Page 419, Secs. 18 and 19.

Mr. Dexter—It is not claimed that the Common Council did direct any banks, consequently the second section has no relation to this matter; on the contrary, it is claimed that they declined to designate any banks, but that they did place this matter in the hands of Mr. Gage, under his security, and gave him control of the funds, and that he went on and loaned them, and that they afterwards ratified the agreement. Never was Mr. Gage put upon his inquiry as to whether the Finance Committee had regular authority; he is invited to meet with them, and enters upon certain negotiations. Now clearly upon the question of Mr. Gage's good faith and intention in making that arrangement it would be eminently proper to show that he met with a body whom he knew to be the Finance Committee, even if there were some technical irregularity in their appointment. And even if he did not follow that up by a subsequent step, I think it would be competent to show, that as a layman, not being versed in the law, whether he was complying with the law or not, he supposed he was.

We go further than that, and say that

ALL IRREGULARITY IS HEALED

by a subsequent ratification, which we shall show by a direct resolution of the Council. Now it is not claimed that any money went into a bank by special direction, but that a regularly constituted committee did make an arrangement, and that they did make a settlement. They say, You have not started that Committee just right. Our reply is two-fold: first, we suppose they had authority; and, second, we have a resolution here which shows a subsequent ratification by the very body from whom the resolution proceeded.

The Court—Mr. Dexter, let me see the resolution which you claim to be a ratification.

[The report of the Finance Committee reciting the arrangement with Mr. Gage was handed to the Court and read by the Court.]

Mr. Dexter—I suppose Your Honor gathers from it our position. That report refers to the proposition of Mr. Gage, and refers to the Finance Committee, and what they did. The Finance Committee recite what they did and the negotiation with Mr. Gage. Now, it is quite immaterial whether that Finance Committee did it under authority or not, if after doing it the principal approves it. Now we shall prove that that report was approved by adoption of the Council.

The Court—The question, in my mind, is, whether the main burden of the action was not to determine

THE QUESTION OF SALARY,

and, if so, how it should be paid rather than to take action at all in respect to the liability of the Treasurer, or interference by the corporation in the management of the money.

Mr. Smith—Certainly; that is exactly the way it is.

The Court—That is the way the question must strike the mind of anybody.

Mr. Campbell—The question is to what extent it goes; there is no question it tends to prove something.

The Court—Proof in regard to agency is exceptional. It is not like proof of any other fact. In almost any other case when counsel assume a report, and they are going further to follow it up and make the proof competent, which in itself it is not; in the ordinary trial of cases it is usual, and the practice is that the Court will take the declaration of counsel, and will permit the testimony to go in, and, finally, if he fails to make it good, the Court will strike it out. That is not the rule in respect to an agent, and the practice is not that way; it is not sufficient to say you are going to show that A, B, or C, D, have said or done a thing on your behalf, or mine, and that, by and by, you are going to show our authority to him to do it. In that regard this question of agency is exceptional.

MAKING AN AGENT.

Mr. Campbell—We show a resolution of reference to this Finance Committee. That makes them agents, and then there is a resolution of the Council when the agents reported.

The Court—Are you entirely safe in your first conclusion that that made them agents?

Mr. Campbell—I have not the slightest doubt in the wide world of it.

The Court—The difficulty that occurs to my mind is that the power given to the Common Council to act at all on this subject is given in

MEASURED AND STRICT TERMS,

and defines its own process, and no others, substantial compliance with it is necessarily good. The law directs this action may be taken by the Common Council by ordinance or resolution. You do not pretend that they did either, but you claim that this subject was assumed by a Committee of the Common Council, and voluntarily examined and investigated without authority, and that the corporation, in accepting their report of what they had done, ratified the act. I think that reference means nothing else than an ordinary reference in a deliberative body of a subject that it is to consider, that it may be understood and more carefully examined than it is practicable for the whole body to do, and that is the effect, I think, in law, and in fact in this case, of the reference. It seems to me this is the embarrassment of the situation. You are seeking now to show what these agents did, and claim that finally it was adopted by the corporation, and that contravenes a well recognized principle which the Court has already adverted to.

Mr. Dexter—Ald. Holden moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on Finance with instructions to examine the report, and ascertain if the original proposition to pay 4½ per cent per annum on all balances in the Treasury for the past two years in the city has been complied with; and also to negotiate with David A. Gage, City Treasurer, pertaining to the amount of interest to be paid into the City Treasury as interest on balances in the Treasury for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, and report the facts to the Council.

The city left the deposits under control of Mr. Gage, relying upon his official bond as security. Would what was done between these parties be any stronger if the Common Council had prefaced it with the high-sounding words:

"*Resolved*, That we do hereby take the money?"

They had it.

"*Resolved*, We do hereby give this gentleman so much for the risk of loaning."

That is what they did. "We do give him control of these funds?" That is what they did. Now, I say if he is to be deprived of this excuse; if, after going on and doing this act, and with this substantial concurrence of the Common Council, and with the money in their pockets, which implies loaning and the receiving of interest; if now, when he is coming before a jury of his fellow-citizens, at the bar of his country, he is to be deprived of that on technical ground, then let courts of justice no longer be called courts of justice.

Mr. Smith—Your Honor, this seems to be rather a see-saw fight. I protest against this line of remark. One could infer, if he had the documents right before him, that we now ask this Court to make a reading which would operate a sharp practice and bad faith towards Gage, when, in the most pointed language, the contrary is true. A communication is recited here, in which Mr. Gage requested the Council to take action, and arrange for receiving interest thereon, thereby relieving him from his bond, and the greater responsibility attached to the office.

HERE IS THE ALTERNATIVE

If they would not do that,—if the Council should decide to put the responsibility on the Treasurer, and refuse to direct him where to deposit the funds,—he would inform the Council that he had made arrangements with four of the principal banks to allow 4½ per cent per annum on every-day-balances. This, Your Honor, was in pursuance of a sacred pledge he had made to the electors of Cook County, and on the strength of which he received a majority of their votes. He says, "If the city refuse to relieve me of the responsibility, then I inform you that in pursuance of the pledge I made to the electors I stand ready to pay 4½ per cent," and winds up by saying that in that alternation he thinks justice and equality require that he should receive some additional compensation. For what? For the great responsibility of taking charge of these funds. Here is a direct statement, that if the Council refused to relieve him of the responsibility of the custody of these funds, he, in pursuance of his pledge, would pay 4½ per cent into the Treasury. Now counsel say, when we call Mr. Gage to an account, and ask him to pay over the funds intrusted to him by the public as City Treasurer, that it is

A BREACH OF FAITH

to hold him to the very responsibility he said he was ready to assume, and that anybody that would do that in private affairs ought to be driven from a court of justice. I deny the justice of these remarks, your Honor, and, on the contrary, I retort that this man, after having pledged himself to the people of Cook County that he would take the responsibility of the custody of these funds, and still allow the interest, now turns around and says that he should be relieved from the just responsibility which he assumed by saying that he put it into a Riverside speculation, and, unless he is allowed to do that, that it is such a breach of faith as in private affairs would drive a man from a court of justice, or out of any decent community.

Mr. Dexter—Junius says to one of his enemies, "You hate me, although you had once been my friend."

THE POISON, AND THE ANIMOSITY,

and the acrimoniousness of those remarks, point to a previous confidential relation between the unfortunate defendant and the gentlemen who have indulged in them. Now look at them; they ought to be answered; he says we come in court and claim that under the terms of our letter we made an agreement to put the money in bank, and that we have violated that agreement. How stands the city here? How stands the Government with its counsel brought here by a Citizens' Committee to crowd this man in this hour of extremity? What does the gentleman mean when he hurls such statements against a man in the position of the defendant here? Does he not know that there is some hour in a man's life when he ought to invoke, and is compelled to invoke, the favorable considerations of his fellow-citizens? It may come to you, sir, and God grant that you may fall into more tender hands if it does.

Now, if the Court please, their proposition, when they hurl it at us as being a denial of our duty to pay over this money, is false, and we are not planted on any such platform here. We say, gentlemen, we had your authority to loan the money. We loaned it, perhaps unwisely, perhaps unfortunately. God knows we are sorry we ever touched it. We were occupying a high, conspicuous, and wealthy position, and we are to-day in trouble, begging mercy at the hands and tender consideration of our fellow-citizens. But

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

A financial storm has swept over this country, and precipitated us with others; from our wealth we are in poverty; from our proud position we are here to-day before a body of our fellow-citizens. We have given all that we have of our own; we have given all we ever received for this loan, and we simply say that after having taken $130,000 of our interest, and putting it in your pocket, that you cannot crowd us and refuse to take the principal.

The panic came last fall, and all the banks were closed up; so when the time came for this unfortunate defendant to turn over, Mr. O'Hara selected the good banks. He took Coolbaugh's, he took the Commercial National, and refused the Second National, and the money is locked up there to-day. I am not sorry I am here to say a word to help this man if I can; but I would not, if you could coin the world into bags of gold, make such remarks and aspersions of a man that has occupied the position this defendant has.

Mr. Smith—It is an old saying that

THE GALLED JADE WINCES.

Now, this personal remark is entirely uncalled for. I merely replied to the position they took here, in which they said this prosecution was attempting to ask this Court to make a ruling which would operate as bad faith to such a degree that, whenever any private party should take it, he would be kicked out of society. I repel the imputation. Now, the counsel's personal attack on me is a matter of the highest indifference to the individual who is now addressing this honorable Court. I am too old a soldier; my hide, if I may be allowed a homely expression, is altogether too thick to be pierced by any such talk as that.

Mr. Dexter—I think it is very thick.

Mr. Smith—I will pay my respects to the gentleman before we close this case. I will give him ample opportunity and ample rope; then I will pay my respects to him.

The Court said the personalities were inapplicable, and he did not want to hear them, since they were not creditable to the Court or to anybody; and he wished them to be avoided in the future.

MR. SWETT

then made a protracted argument to show that the letter was admissible as showing Mr. Gage's intention.

Mr. Reed denied this, claiming that, unless it could be shown that the Council acted in accordance with the provisions of the charter (which he asserted they had not done), their action was utterly void, and afforded not the slightest protection to the defendant.

THE COURT

said it was a grossly dangerous proposition to lay down, that any municipality whose organization was purely governmental should be permitted, under this or that clause of the charter, to depart from the legitimate objects of the organization, and embark in financial operations, and that he was constrained to the conclusion that the report of the Finance Committee in reference to increasing Gage's salary was not a ratification of any assumption of any risk by the corporation. Neither their action nor that of any other parties who assumed to act for the city bound the corporation, since they acted contrary to the law.

Exception was taken to the ruling, the letter being excluded as well as the action of the Council regarding it.

The examination of Mr. Tuley was then resumed.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH GAGE.

Mr. Swett offered to prove by him that at a meeting in December, 1869, at which was present the Mayor, the Finance Committee, the Comptroller, Mr. Tuley as Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Gage, an arrangement was made by which Mr. Gage was to loan the city's funds and pay 4 per cent interest thereon, he to keep the excess as compensation; also, that an arrangement was made by which the bond of Mr. Gage was to be accepted as the security of Mr. Gage, and that he was to loan the funds without any direction as to where they were to be loaned.

This testimony was objected to, and, the objection being sustained, exception was taken.

Mr. Dexter then offered in evidence the

"TRIAL BALANCE"

of the Treasurer, showing the sources from which he derived his money, and how his accounts were made up.

Mr. Reed objected; the defendant could not prove his own act.

It was admitted, subject to objection.

Mr. Swett offered to prove that Mr. Tuley, as the law officer of the city, was present at a meeting of the Finance Committee, consisting of Bateham, Otis, and Bond, and investigated and arrived at a knowledge that the city's funds were being loaned by the Treasurer, and arranged with him that he was to continue, subject to the approval of the Council, the same course for the next two years without any direction.

This was objected to, and the objection overruled, exception being taken.

A. H. BURLEY

was recalled, and testified that the Jonathan Burr fund, a moiety of which was to be used for school purposes and the rest for buying coal for the poor, went into the "general balance."

Q.—How much interest did the defendant pay into the Treasury, and did it go to swell the fund which was finally demanded of him?

Objected to on the ground of immateriality.

Mr. Dexter wanted to show what the $503,000 was made up of—whether it was public or private money, for the purpose of showing that the "funds" did not come within the law.

After some argument the question was admitted.

Q.—Was the $130,000 interest paid by Mr. Gage included in the balance demanded of him? A.—It was.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

The Burr fund was handled the same as any other fund by the Comptroller.

By Mr. Dexter: Q.—What is the platting fund? A.—I could not explain it; it belonged to the Board of Public Works.

Mr. Dexter offered in evidence the declaration in the suit of the city against the Second National Bank to recover the funds in the Second National Bank.

[Objected to; objection sustained; exception taken.]

MR. OLCOTT

was recalled.

By Mr. Dexter: Q.—Were the funds in the banks deposited in the name of Mr. Gage, or as Mr. Gage, City Treasurer?

[Objected to as incompetent; objection sustained; exception taken.]

Q.—Were you present at the time the bank credits and money were turned over to Mr. O'Hara? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What else was turned over to O'Hara that he would not receive?

[Objected to.]

Q.—Did he refuse to take some paper of banks and take other paper of the same banks?

[Objected to.]

Q.—Did you pay over to O'Hara all that was paid? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When? A.—Dec. 16, 1873.

Q.—Was Gage there? A.—No.

Q.—Was O'Hara there? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What took place?

[Objected to; objection overruled.]

A.—Mr. O'Hara asked for the city funds, and I offered the checks on the banks given in the statement that day.

Q.—How were the checks which were refused signed?

[Objected to; objection sustained.]

Q.—Were all of them signed in the same way? A.—Yes, sir.

MR. BURLEY

was recalled, and explained the nature of the different funds. The "Police Fund" was a voluntary fund, the officers contributing for the support of the injured members of the force.

GEORGE TAYLOR

was called, and testified that he was present at a consultation between Mr. Gage and some city officials on the 27th of December, 1873.

Q.—Did you receive from the city officers certain deeds and assignments made by David A. Gage? A.—I did, on the 30th of December, 1873.

Q.—Who did you recive them from? [Objected to.]

Mr. Campbell proposed to show that the papers were put into the hands of Mr. Taylor by the officers of the city, and he proposed to offer them evidence; also, that the city already possessed a large portion of Gage's assets, and had sued on the great bulk of them, alleging them to be their property, and that such action was had by the direction of the city.

After some discussion, Mr. Dexter saying that the object was to show that the property turned over and accepted was sufficient to pay the entire indebtedness, and Mr. Campbell urging that Mr. Taylor was Trustee of the city, the Court ruled the testimony to be incompetent.

Q.—Did you receive the assignment from the officers of the City of Chicago?

[Objected to, and objection sustained.]

The assignment was offered in evidence, and excluded under objection.

A question as to whether witness had collected money on two notes, and paid the money to the city, and as to the value of Mr. Gage's property, was objected to, and ruled to be incompetent, on the ground that Mr. Taylor was appointed Trustee, and what he had done was done subsequent to the finding of the indictment. The deed of Mr. Gage, conveying his property to the city in trust, was also offered in evidence, but was objected to and excluded.

The Court then adjourned until 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOUNDARY-LINE SUIT DECIDED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Whiteside boundary suit, pending since 1868, and involving jurisdiction and title to a large tract of swamp land in the Meredosia Slough, has at length reached a decision in the Circuit Court. In 1864 the Legislature defined the boundary between Whiteside and Rock Island County by section lines, throwing 1,900 acres, hitherto belonging to Whiteside, into Rock Island County. In 1868 our Swamp Land Commissioners attempted to sell some of this land. Ralph Page, acting under an arrangement with the Supervisors of Whiteside, procured a temporary injunction stopping the sale. By the decision just rendered this injunction is made perpetual, the Court holding that the Legislature cannot change the boundary or transfer any territory of a county except upon the condition prescribed in the Constitution. The proper line in cases of dispute is for the courts, and not the Legislature, to decide.

MOTION FOR A REHEARING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 1.—Maj. Gordon, counsel for Carter, has entered in the Supreme Court a motion for a rehearing in the case of Corey M. Carter, which was decided in that Court last week on appeal from the Marion Superior Court, and by which decision colored children were denied the privilege of attending the public schools with white children.

CLAIMS DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED SLANDER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—The proceedings have been instituted against the Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, by B. C. Mitchell, on a charge of slander. Mitchell was for a number of years a prominent member of Talmage's church, and was expelled on testimony of the pastor, who charged him with conduct unbecoming a Christian. Damages are laid at $5,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—For the Middle States and the Lake Region, clear or clearing weather, slowly rising temperature, south or west winds, and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	30.13	27	42	S. W., fresh..	.....	Thret'g
11:18 a. m.	30.08	32	69	W., fresh.....	.....	Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.03	38	45	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
8:53 p. m.	30.03	38	45	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.05	35	61	S. W., gentle..	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	34	71	S. W., gentle..	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 38; minimum, 17.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cairo......	30.26	52	S., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati..	30.25	44	S., gentle.....	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne..	29.87	48	W., gentle.....	.....	Clear.
Chicago....	30.05	38	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland..	30.29	40	S. W., fresh.	.02	Cloudy.
Davenport..	30.07	32	Calm.........	.....	Fair.
Denver....	29.91	42	S. W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Detroit....	30.10	30	W., fresh....	.04	Clear.
Escanaba..	30.01	23	S. W., gentle	.01	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.13	57	S. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
Keokuk....	30.01	42	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.97	40	S., gentle....	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse....	30.01	31	S., fresh.....	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette..	29.96	30	S. E., fresh.	.04	Clear.
Milwaukee..	30.06	31	W., fresh....	.03	Clear.
Omaha.....	29.87	38	S., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
Pembina....	29.72	23	S. E., fresh.	.02	Cloudy.
Breckin'dge	29.77	28	S. E., fresh..	.....	Fair.
Toledo.....	30.11	38	S. W., fresh.	.04	Clear.
Yankton...	29.77	38	E., light......	.....	Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Dec. 1.—Sunday night was the coldest of the season. The thermometer ranged from 10 to 15 degrees below zero, according to locality. The sleighing is very fine after the 8-inch fall of snow last Friday. The river is frozen entirely over.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The wheat market was dull and depressed, and the fact had the effect in causing buyers of flour to refuse to pay the prices demanded. Foreign advices were strong, but with some decline in gold and exchange, and an advance of a penny in ocean freights. The sales embraced 32,000 bu No. 2 Chicago afloat and 50,000 bu of various qualities, at $1.00 for rejected spring, $1.13@1.14 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.24½ for extra choice No. 1 spring; No. 3 spring was quoted at $1.05@1.07; No. 1 spring, $1.18@1.25; red and amber winter, $1.22@1.30; white, $1.24@1.38.

Indian corn was in demand, and new further advanced 1c per bu. Sales embraced seven boat loads of old Western mixed at 94c afloat, and quoted 92c in store. with full business, estimated at 60,000, of new at 88@91c for mixed, 92c for high mixed and yellow, and 90@92 for white.

Rye was quiet at 95@98c. The only sale was 500 bu of State at 96c.

Barley was dull; two-rowed State, $1.25@1.30; four-rowed do, $1.35@1.40; Canada West, $1.47½@1.52½.

Barley malt firmly held and quiet: State, $1.30@1.50; Canadian, $1.55@1.60 cash.

Canada peas were dull and nominal at $1.14@1.15 in bond, with a boat-load sold after 'Change at $1.14.

Oats were dull. The speculative demand heretofore noticed has subsided, and the trade were inclined to insist upon higher prices. Sales of 3,000 bu at 67@68c for mixed State and Western, and 69@71c for white do, but the bulk of the stock in store was firmly held at 68c for prime mixed, and 70c for white, and some advance on these figures was looked for.

There has been a hardening tendency to the prices of hog products, but without much speculation, except in lard. Receipts of swine at the principal markets of the West, in November, were 905,000 head, an increase of 40,000 over last November. But this is the result of a large increase at Louisville, which is the centre of a district in which the corn crop has been almost a total failure, and farmers have been obliged to hurry their swine to market, owing to their inability to feed them.

Lard was more freely offered and opened weak, closing at ⅛c decline. Sales on the spot of 1,100 tcs Western at 14@13⅞@13¾c, and 150 tcs prime city at 13⅞@13¾c, closing for both qualities at the inside prices. No. 1 city and refined are nominal. For future delivery, also, prices took a sharp turn downward, with sales of 1,000 tcs for December at 13¾c; 2,500 tcs for January at 14@14⅛c; 2,500 tcs for February at 14⅛@14 3-16c, and 750 tcs, seller six months, at 13⅞@14⅛c,—closing weak.

Stearine was lower; 75 tcs prime Western sold, to arrive, at 15⅛c, but closing with only 15⅛c bid.

FINANCIAL.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Creditors Becoming Discouraged.

Preferred Claims Likely to Eat Up the Whole Estate.

The Firm of Henry Clews & Co. Adjudicated Bankrupt.

THE JAY COOKE & CO. ESTATE—POOR PROSPECTS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 1.—A meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. was held to-day, at the banking-house of the late firm, on Third street, to listen to the explanation of the Receiver, Mr. Lewis, and the Committee appointed to examine into the condition of the estate. Mr. John Clayton, Chairman of the Committee of creditors, was appointed to preside, and Mr. Stephens was elected Secretary. Mr. Lewis made a brief statement of the work done, and presented his report as Trustee in bankruptcy.

Mr. Clayton said that they were met to receive suggestions from the creditors, and upon the information which the latter might receive from perusal of the report. They would sit for ten days for this purpose.

Mr. Biggs, of Delaware, asked if, after the expiration of that time, the Committee would be prepared to make a final settlement.

Mr. Clayton said that they proposed making a final distribution of the cash as far as they could, and then of the other assets as far as they thought it convenient to go. This would be distributed pro rata.

Mr. Biggs asked if they would be prepared to make a final settlement then with a creditor based on any proposition presented by him.

Mr. Clayton said it would be impossible to say at present.

Mr. Biggs thought it would have been better if the Committee could have stated the cash value of the assets. They would then have been able to know their cash value in the market. He referred to the report, which stated that, of certain stocks and bonds mentioned therein, it was said that to sell them would be to sacrifice, and the demands receive but a small return.

Mr. Lewis said that the securities referred to then were but a small portion of the estate, and relates to investments of the firm. There were individual claims much larger.

Mr. Bullock said that, since the settlement of the estate had been in progress, very large claims, of which little had been previously known, had been sprung against the individual members of the firm. By the Bankrupt law, the individual estate must be applied to pay individual debts before they can be applied to pay the firm's debts. It was first thought that their individual debts were small. The Receiver of the First National Bank at Washington, which had failed and had not sufficient assets, had presented a claim against the individuals of the firm amounting to about $300,000. Then the Government, which was by law a preferred creditor, had put in a claim for $500,000 or $700,000, which they had on deposit with the London firm. Then the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad had put in a claim against Mr. Morehead for $600,000 or $700,000, which that gentleman had pooh-poohed, but which was a dangerous claim, and had to be defended. There was another claim against Mr. Morehead by holders of German bonds for $1,000,000. These claims were only known of within the last six weeks. The partnership debts would have to come in after these, and for them there would be a pro rata distribution of the cash, and also a distribution in kind of the other assets. The former will be paid immediately.

Mr. Biggs asked if the individual estates were sufficient to meet the claims and leave anything.

Mr. Bullock—There will be very little after.

Mr. Biggs said as the private property would be thus absorbed he desired to know what the other assets of the firm would be worth. He wanted to know the real value of the assets, and this could not be known unless they were informed by the Committee. Mr. Lewis said it was impossible to arrive at any present value.

Mr. George H. Stewart asked if after the firm exhausted their individual estates any claim would still exist against them, the reply being in the negative.

Mr. Biggs asked if there were any railroad bonds or stocks in which Jay Cooke & Co. were interested which have paid dividends on the stock or interest on the bonds.

Mr. Lewis replied: "I cannot say precisely, but there were some bonds."

Mr. Biggs said that that being the case, Jay Cooke had not proved himself to be the great financier he was supposed to be. It was evident they had the bag to hold.

The meeting then dispersed.

CLEWS & CO. ADJUDICATED BANKRUPT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—In the United States Court to-day, before Judge Blatchford, Henry Clews & Co., having failed to answer in bankruptcy proceedings, were adjudicated bankrupt on petition of Arthur Cooper, Trustee of their London firm, and fifteen creditors in this country, who state that they represent one-quarter of the number and one-third in amount of the creditors.

SAVINGS BANK FAILURE AT CONCORD, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—The Concord Savings Bank suspended to-day, after paying out $600,000 to depositors, who have been making a heavy run on the bank for some weeks. The Trustees have petitioned the Superior Court to appraise the value of the remaining securities in the bank, to determine the losses of unsatisfied depositors.

MILWAUKEE.

Receiver Appointed—School Statement—Mortality—Other Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—Charles Munkurtz has been appointed Receiver of the estate of Edward Ehlers, County Treasurer, under assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Ehlers owes the county about $2,000 or $13,000, and the stock on hand and property will about equal his business debts. His sureties are all right. No suspicion or charge of dishonesty is entertained. His embarrassments are due to election expenses and losses in business.

The school statement for November shows the whole number belonging to be 8,781,—an increase, compared with last year, of 1,069. Average attendance, 7,695,—an increase of 1,237. Studying German, 4,514,—an increase of 459.

The total city mortality for November is 77 males and 62 females. Seventy-eight were under 5 years.

At a meeting of the County Supervisors to-day the bond of the County Treasurer-elect was fixed at $200,000; of the Clerk at $5,000, and of the Superintendent of the Poor at $10,000.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of the State of Wisconsin convened to-day. The annual address of Grand-Patriarch Reynolds was read. The Grand Lodge convenes to-morrow night.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature Will Make an Attempt to Adjust the State Debt.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—In the State Senate to-day a bill was introduced for the adjustment of the public debt of the State. It provides for the issuing of new bonds payable at the expiration of thirty years, and bearing 6 per cent interest, to be exchanged for old bonds at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the War, under acts of the Legislature adopted before the War, 16⅔ cents on the dollar for bonds issued during the War for internal improvements; 12½ cents on the dollar for bonds issued for funding the interest on the public debt of the State, under the acts of the Legislature of 1867 and 1868; 10 cents on the dollar for bonds issued since the War, under the ordinance of the Convention and the several acts of the Legislature, not to include special tax bonds. The bill was referred and ordered printed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—A meeting of the Republican State Committee was held this evening. It was decided to fix the Republican Convention at a later date than the Democratic, thus reversing the order of things. The State Convention for nominating a Governor and Railroad Commissioner will be held in Concord the 12th of January. Gen. Hutchins spoke at some length. He relieved the party from all obligation of renominating him for Governor, and recommended that the strongest man be selected.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the National Association in Richmond.

A Clash Between the Railroad and Canal Projectors.

New York and Virginia Champions of the Opposing Causes.

A Most Dignified and Respectable Gathering.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—The notable event in the proceedings of the Transportation Association today was the strong evidence of hostility, which will probably develop into an irrepressible conflict between New York and Virginia. Nothing of this was visible to casual observers, but it was really at the bottom of all the debates which took place in respect to organization, regular committees, etc. New York men want a Government railroad. The Virginia people are in favor of transportation by canal. They propose to tunnel the Blue Ridge, the Allegheny Mountains, and some minor ranges of high hills, and carry a canal through the tunnel at an expense of some $55,000,000. This is what the James River & Kanawha Canal scheme means, and to this all Virginians are religiously devoted. Hence, before Mr. Thurber, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Railway Transportation, had finished reading his report, he was

UNGRACIOUSLY INTERRUPTED

by Mr. Peyton Wise, of this city, who proposed to refer the whole subject to a select committee.

Gen. Rosser, of Minnesota, beat this little game, but not till after a long and stormy debate, in which many delegates participated. The result was perfect evidence of the inside situation being as above stated, and this is about all the Convention developed, besides routine work, during the morning and afternoon sessions.

The Convention was at times during the day quite largely attended, with but few eminent men present, however. R. M. T. Hunter, Gov. Imboden, and Gen. Carrington, of Virginia, are the only prominent men who have as yet said anything.

A lively time certainly, perhaps a burst up, may be expected.

EVENING SESSION.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The auditorium of the Association Hall was well filled this evening with delegates and spectators. The following States, Territories, and bodies are represented in the Convention: Massachusetts, New York at large, New York Chamber of Commerce, New York Cheap Transportation Association, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Butter and Cheese Exchange, Iowa, Illinois, Peoria Board of Trade.

In the several delegations from Illinois are Richard H. Whiting and Charles S. Clark, of Peoria; Col. Joseph Utley, of Dixon; John C. Dore, Robert [illegible], and Lyman Bridges, of Chicago; William L. Holliday, of Cairo; John M. Pearson and Godfrey J. M. Allen, of Geneseo; J. H. Pickrell, Harriston; M. B. Lloyd, Oreou; Alonzo Golder, B. J. Vancourt, and William Maxwell, Grangers at Large.

Colorado Territory, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Ohio, Maryland, Missouri, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis; the State of Virginia at large, many counties, and many corporate bodies; West Virginia, Georgia, Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, and the Buffalo Board of Trade, were also represented.

THE REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The conclusion of the report of the Railroad Committee, which was just finished in the reading, is identical with the conclusions of the Senate Committee of last winter, with this addendum:

In conclusion, your Committee summarize their recommendations as follows: That the most permanent remedy for the evils of our transportation system is competition; the most effective competition will be found in railroads, provided they are owned by the people; that the improvement of our principal water-courses, together with the construction of strong lines of canal to connect large bodies of water, is also necessary, and that certain laws of a general character will also be found useful as auxiliaries.

Pending the construction of the above-mentioned works, the report of the Committee on Transportation by water routes will antagonize this, and then will come the tug of war.

THE UPSHOT OF THE DAY'S WORK

is a marked division in the Convention. It is water versus rail. New York represents rail, Virginia water. The West wants both. The night's work has shown that the Convention is composed of a body of cool, sensible men, who are in earnest for reform, and unless they get overexcited now, are likely to achieve it. I have seen no more dignified convention in twenty years.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 1.—The American Cheap Transportation Convention met here at 10 o'clock this morning, with the President, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, in the chair. The Hon. A. M. Keily, the Mayor of Richmond, made an eloquent address of welcome, which was very happily responded to by the President. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon. About seventy-five delegates are present, and others are expected.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION.

F. B. Thurber, of New York, read an able report on transportation, in which he sketched the history of railroads, discussed their relations to the people, showed the evils of their construction and management, and pointed out the remedies, which were in general railroad laws, and control of through lines by the General Government. He discussed the relative merits of canals and trans-continental railroads, and argued in favor of the latter. The report was referred to a committee of one from each State represented.

COMMITTEES.

Committees were appointed on Resolutions and Reports, as follows:

On Resolutions—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Charles E. Hill, of New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Colorado; Gen. T. L. Rosser, of Minnesota; F. F. Davidson, of Missouri; Gen. A. S. Pratt, of Ohio; Col. C. S. Harrington, of Virginia; M. F. Maury, of West Virginia; Col. I. W. Froble, of Georgia; William Johnson, of North Carolina; William L. Moody, of Texas; Lyman Bridges, of Illinois; Col. D. Wyatt, of South Carolina; William Maxwell, of Tennessee; William Keiser, of Maryland; and Col. B. M. Little, of Iowa.

On Reports—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; F. B. Thurber, of New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Colorado; Gen. Rosser, of Minnesota; F. W. Conant, of Missouri; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; M. F. Maury, of West Virginia; E. M. Bucker, of Georgia; A. Graves, of North Carolina; W. L. Moody, of Texas; J. L. Allen, of Illinois; Col. D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; W. M. Potter, of Iowa; William Maxwell, of Tennessee; Oden Bowie, of Maryland.

The Committee on Water Transportation will submit its report to-morrow.

HENDRICKS' ADVICE.

The Democracy Must Observe Moderation and Wisdom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—The *Republican* to-morrow will publish the following, written by Gov. Hendricks to a friend in this city:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind note of the 7th, which I received upon my return after an absence of a week. I think your suggestions of the greatest importance. Although the political change has extended over the whole country, and appears very positive, yet a reaction will surely set in if we disappoint the people in their just expectations. To make our success permanent, we must observe moderation and wisdom. The Republican party cannot destroy us, but we can destroy ourselves.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) T. A. HENDRICKS.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY THE BURSTING OF AN EMERY WHEEL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RACINE, Dec. 1.—A young man named John Hobein, in the employ of the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, was killed this morning about 9 o'clock by the bursting of an emery wheel, one of the pieces striking him in the head and fracturing his skull. The young man lived but an hour after the accident. He is an only child and leaves a widowed mother, at present the Matron of the Taylor Orphan Asylum.

PROPELLER SUNK BY ICE.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 1.—The propeller Rocket, of the Union Steamboat Line, in coming into port this afternoon was cut through by the ice, and sank off the foot of Madison street in 12 feet of water. She is loaded with merchandise, and has 3 to 5 feet water in her hold. Steam-pumps are at work endeavoring to raise her.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Bill of Particulars in the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The appeal from the order of the Brooklyn Court in the Tilton-Beecher suit, denying Mr. Beecher's application for a bill of particulars, was argued before the Court of Appeals to-day by William M. Evarts and his associate counsel for Mr. Beecher, and Roger A. Pryor for Mr. Tilton. The Court took the papers.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 1.—T. L. Biggar, member of Parliament for East Northumberland, who was recently unseated, was to-day re-elected by an increased majority. His opponent at the latter election was ex-Speaker Cockburn.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Arrived—Steamship Spain, from Liverpool.

AP TRANSPORTATION.

g of the National Association in Richmond.

h Between the Railroad nd Canal Projectors.

rk and Virginia Champions of the Opposing Causes.

Dignified and Respectable Gathering.

E NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

D. Va., Dec. 1.—The notable event in the of the Transportation Association to-day ng evidence of hostility, which will proba- into an irrepressible conflict between New irginia. Nothing of this was visible to rvers, but it was really at the bottom of all h took place in respect to organiza- mittees, etc. New York men want a oad. The Virginia people are in ation by canal. They propose to Ridge, the Allegheny Mountains, nor ranges of high hills, and through the tunnel at an expense ,000,000. This is what the James River a Canal scheme means, and to this all are religiously devoted. Hence, before r, of New York, Chairman of the Com- ilway Transportation, had finished read- WAS

ACIOUSLY INTERRUPTED

ne, of this city, who proposed to re- subject to a select committee. r, of Minnesota, beat this little game, but a long and stormy debate, in which many articipated. The result was perfect evi- he inside situation being as above stated, all the Convention developed, besides ring the morning and afternoon

was at times during the day quite with but few eminent men present. T. Hunter, Gov. Imboden, and of Virginia, are the only prominent yet said anything. certainly, perhaps a burst up, may be

EVENI SESSION.

THE ATTENDANCE.

a of the Association Hall was well with delegates and spectators. The Territories, and bodies are repre- avention: Massachusetts, New York k Chamber of Commerce, New York ation Association, New York Cotton York Butter and Cheese Exchange, s, Peoria Board of Trade.

elegations from Illinois are Richard Charles S. Clark, of Peoria; Col. Dixon; John C. Dore, Robert Rae, s, of Chicago; William L. Holliday, Pearson and Godfrey J. M. Allen, I. Pickrell, Harriston; M. B. Lloyd, holder, B. J. Vancourt, and William s at Large. tory, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Ohio, ouri, Merchants' Exchange of St. State of Virginia at large, many counties, orporate bodies; West Virginia, Georgia, h Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, oard of Trade, were also represented.

OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

of the report of the Railroad Com- was just finished in the reading, is iden- conclusions of the Senate Committee of this addendum: your Committee summarize their as follows: That the most perma- y for the evils of our transportation sys- mpetition; the most effective compet- found in railroads, provided they are he people; that the improvement of our ter-courses, together with the construc- lines of canal to connect large bodies of necessary, and that certain laws of a gen- r will also be found useful as auxiliaries. he construction of the above-mentioned report of the Committee on Transportation utes will antagonize this, and then will g of war.

THE UPSET OF THE DAY'S WORK

division in the Convention. It is water New York represents rail, Virginia water. ants both. The night's work has shown nvention is composed of a body of cool, n, who are in earnest for reform, and un- overexcited now, are likely to achieve it. no more dignified convention in twenty

[*To the Associated Press.*]

o, Va., Dec. 1.—The American Cheap- Convention met here at 10 o'clock this President, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, in the chair. The Hon. A. M. Ke- Richmond, made an eloquent ad- which was very happily responded it. A Committee on Credentials was the Convention took a recess until 3 noon. About seventy-five delegates and others are expected.

REPORT ON TRANSPORTATION.

urber, of New York, read an able report on in which he sketched the history of sed their relations to the people, of their construction and manage- ointed out the remedies, which were in road laws, and control of through lines by Government. He discussed the relative nals and trans-continental railroads, and avor of the latter. The report was referred one from each State represented.

COMMITTEES.

were appointed on Resolutions and Re- llows: *utions*—Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Hill, of New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Gen. T. L. Rosser, of Minnesota; F. B. of Missouri; Gen. A. S. Pratt, of Ohio; Harrington, of Virginia; M. F. Maury, of ia; Col. I. W. Froble, of Georgia; William f North Carolina; William L. Moody, of Bridges, of Illinois; Col. D. Wyatt, na; William Maxwell, of Tennessee; f Maryland; and Col. R. M. Littler,

Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; F. B. New York; N. D. Ingersoll, of Colorado; of Minnesota; F. W. Conant, of Missou- f Ohio; R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia; of West Virginia; E. M. Rucker, of ves, of North Carolina; W. L. Moody, Allen, of Illinois; Col. D. W. Aiken, of ans; W. M. Potter, of Iowa; William Max- nessee; Olen Bowie, of Maryland. mittee on Water Transportation will sub- rt to-morrow.

ENDRICKS' ADVICE.

ocracy Must Observe Moderation and Wisdom.

cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

s, Mo., Dec. 1.—The *Republican* to-morrow the following, written by Gov. Hendricks in this city:

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18, 1874.

SIR: I thank you for your kind note of ich I received upon my return after an ab- week. I think your suggestions of the portance. Although the political change ed over the whole country, and appears e, yet a reaction will surely set in if we the people in their just expectations. To uccess permanent, we must observe mod- d wisdom. The Republican party cannot but we can destroy ourselves. y yours,

T. A. HENDRICKS.

CASUALTIES.

BY THE BURSTING OF AN EMERY WHEEL.

cial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dec. 1.—A young man named John Hobson, loy of the Racine Hardware Manufacturing was killed this morning about 9 o'clock by ng of an emery wheel, one of the pieces m in the head and fracturing his skull. The lived but an hour after the accident. He ouild and leaves a widowed mother, at pres- tron of the Taylor Orphan Asylum.

PROPELLER SUNK BY ICE.

O., Dec. 1.—The propeller Rocket, of the nboat Line, in coming into port this after- cut through by the ice, and sank off the adison street in 12 feet of water. She is merchandise, and has 3 to 5 feet water in Steam-pumps are at work endeavoring to

BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

of Particulars in the Court of Appeals.

N. Y., Dec. 1.—The appeal from the order klyn Court in the Tilton-Beecher suit, de- Beecher's application for a bill of particu- argued before the Court of Appeals to-day, M. Evarts and his associate counsel for er, and Roger A. Pryor for Mr. Tilton. The the papers.

CANADIAN ELECTION.

, Canada, Dec. 1.—T. L. Biggar, member of for East Northumberland, who was recent- l, was to-day re-elected by an increased His opponent at the latter election was ex- ckburn.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

RK, Dec. 1.—Arrived—Steamship Spain, pool.

MAHER---FARWELL.

Judge Williams' Opinion on the Proposed Amendments to Complainant's Bill.

He Refuses to Allow Either of Them to Be Made.

A Poor Prospect for Maher.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court rendered the following decision in the case of Maher vs. Farwell et al., which, though only upon the question of the admission of two amendments to complainant's bill, is virtually a final decision of the case as far as this Court is concerned:

"THE BILL

in this case was filed Sept. 12, 1873. It is brought to redeem certain land, the equitable title of which is alleged to have been in the complainant, and which he caused to be conveyed to Farwell in December of the year 1860, to secure Farwell for 'a debt of honor amounting to about the sum of $1,700, commonly called a gambling debt, for money won at cards, and, as your orator has since discovered, won by fraudulent contrivances and devices for which said Farwell held his promissory note; that said note was due and said Farwell held his promissory note; that said note was due and said Farwell was demanding and urging the payment of the same by your orator, and that he proposed to the said Farwell to convey to him by deed in fee-simple as security for the payment of said debt, without reference to the date of payment, provided the said Farwell would pay all taxes and assessments on said lands for your orator in the meantime, and that your orator would pay said debt, taxes, and assessments to said Farwell, with interest, at some future day when convenient, and thereupon the said Farwell agreed to take the conveyance of said land, and hold it on the terms proposed. . . . And that he should hold the same in trust for your orator, subject to the payment of the aforesaid sums at his convenience.'

"The bill further alleges that five years afterwards complainant went to Farwell and offered to pay him the amount due, but Farwell made out a bill of $1,000 over and above the amount actually due, and complainant, therefore, refused to pay him; that all the property has been conveyed away by Farwell to others, but the grantees are not bona-fide purchasers, and that the property belongs to him (complainant) 'subject to the debt aforesaid, which your orator does not repudiate, because it was created without consideration, as a mere debt of honor, but hereby offers to pay said Farwell said gambling debt, together with all moneys due to him for taxes and assessments, or otherwise paid on said land, or to whomsoever the Court may think entitled to the same.'

"The prayer of the bill is that the present holders of the land be required to reconvey the same to him, but if this cannot be done, that Farwell may pay him its present value.

"On the hearing of the cause,

TWO AMENDMENTS

to the original bill were presented to the Court, and the complainant asked leave to file one of the two amendments offered, the complainant asking the Court if it did not allow the first to allow the second.

"Notwithstanding the novelty of the motion, I shall pass upon both amendments. The first amendment strikes out all the allegations in regard to the gambling debt, and proposes to insert in lieu thereof the statement that the complainant in December, 1860, owed Farwell $500 on a bet upon the election of Lincoln, and that besides said $500 due to Farwell there were outstanding and unpaid various notes given by the complainant at different times and for different sums to the sum of about $3,000, the names of the payees and the amounts of the several notes being unknown to the complainant, but all of the notes being given for the payment of sums of money lost by complainant by gambling in various games of chance with cards played by complainant with the persons to whom said notes were given, and all of the notes were given, and all of the notes were in the possession of Anderson, who was the keeper of a gambling-house in Chicago, where the gambling in and by which the debts were contracted was carried on. That Farwell was well acquainted with Anderson, and knew that he held complainant's notes, and knew they were given for gambling debts; and that, on or about some day (not stated in amendment), it was agreed between Farwell and Maher that Farwell would cancel and surrender his $500 check, and would cause to be given up to complainant to be canceled the said promissory notes for the gambling debts which were in Anderson's hands, and said complainant would cause the land to be conveyed to Farwell in fee simple; that the land was conveyed on the 12th of December, 1860, and at the same time Farwell delivered up to complainant his $500 check, and caused the Anderson notes to be given up to complainant to be canceled; and that Anderson was a partner of George Trussell in the gambling business, and the notes belonged to Anderson and Trussell.

"THE SECOND AMENDMENT

which was presented upon the hearing, and which complainant asks leave to file in case the Court should reject the first amendment, proposes to strike out from the original bill the words 'And that he (complainant) proposed to the said Farwell to convey said land to him by deed in fee-simple,' and insert instead thereof the allegation that Farwell held a check of complainant's for $500, given in payment of a bet upon Lincoln's election, and that there were in the hands of Anderson, who then kept a gambling-house in the City of Chicago, promissory notes of complainant, given at different times to different persons for different sums, the amount of which notes or to whom given complainant is unable from recollection to state, but amounting in the aggregate to about $3,000, all of which were given for money lost in gambling at Anderson's gambling-house, which was known to Farwell, and that complainant proposed to Farwell to pay said notes, and that complainant to secure him upon such payment would convey to Farwell the land in question.

"Each of the proposed amendments is a material change of the allegations of the original bill, and they differ widely from each other. The original bill charged that the land was conveyed to secure Farwell for a gambling debt of $1,700, for which Farwell held complainant's promissory note, and for which there was no date of payment under the arrangement by which it was secured; that Farwell was to pay all taxes and assessments, and that complainant was to pay debt, taxes, and assessments at some future time when convenient to him, and when the payment was made Farwell was to reconvey the land to the complainant.

"The first amendment offered makes the consideration of the conveyance indebtment upon an election bet to the amount of $500 to Farwell, and upon notes to various persons whose names are unknown to complainant for gambling debts $3,000, which notes were owned by Anderson and Trussell, and says nothing about the payment of taxes and assessments.

"The second amendment adds to the allegation that complainant is indebted to Farwell $1,700 on a gambling debt, the further indebtedness of $500 for the money won from complainant on Lincoln's election, and that Farwell's proposition was to take the land in fee simple for these debts, and $3,000 to be paid by Farwell for the complainant upon the land, and to deed it back to complainant whenever it was convenient for complainant to pay Farwell's indebtedness. The amendments are offered by the complainant after a final hearing of the proofs in the case had been closed, and for the purpose of making the pleadings conform to the evidence.

"A LIBERAL DISCRETION

is vested in the Chancellor in allowing amendments under the general chancery practice, whenever such amendments are necessary in order to produce a conformity between the pleading and the proofs, and for the purpose of attaining substantial justice. It may well be doubted whether the statute applicable to amendments of equity pleading has at all extended the larger discretion which the Chancellor, in the absence of the statute, might have exercised. Certainly Sec. 37 of the chancery practice act only declared the law as to the amendment of the pleadings as it then stood, giving to the Chancellor no more discretion than he then possessed, but the section contains a provision that the amendment shall not make a continuance of the cause, unless the opposite party shall make affidavit that in consequence of the amendment he is not prepared for trial—in this respect changing the former practice.

"If, then, the evidence in this case and the inherent equity of the case demand that the pleadings should be amended, the Court can in its discretion permit the amendment even at this late day.

"WHAT, THEN, IS THE EVIDENCE

which would justify the proposed amendment? Mr. Maher, the complainant, says in his testimony that in the October of the year 1860 he gave his note to Farwell for $1,700 in a gambling-room for a gambling debt, the money being won from him by Farwell in a game of poker; that there was no other consideration for the note, and that Farwell also held his check for $500 for money won upon a bet upon Lincoln's election, which complainant lost, and that the note and check were never paid by him; that to secure Farwell for this indebtedness he caused the property in the bill mentioned to be conveyed to him, and was to pay Farwell the debt when it came convenient, and Farwell was to reconvey to him the property. Maher afterwards says that he cannot say whether or not the check was included in the $1,700 note, but it may have been; that his recollection of the $1,700 is very distinct, but the note may have included the check; that he never received any consideration from Mr. Farwell for the conveyance of the land other than what is above set forth, and that all the indebtedness was included in the $1,700, and he owed him nothing more; that he never gave Ike Anderson any notes; that he gave Trussell some notes in 1864 or 1865, but never gave any prior to this transaction in 1860; that the notes he gave to Trussell were all subsequently paid to Rothgerber after Trussell died, without any objection on the part of complainant.

"The above is the substance of the testimony of complainant, Maher, in reference to the consideration of the conveyance of the land described in the bill. The statements are repeated over and over in the direct and the cross-examination, but do not materially differ as to the above facts.

"The defendant, Farwell, is the only other witness examined in relation to the consideration of the deed of the land. He was the first witness called by the complainant in his own behalf.

"MR. FARWELL STATES

that the consideration of the conveyance of the land was between $3,200 and $3,500; that he (Farwell) purchased the land of Maher for that sum; that the above amount was made up by the amount of Maher's check for $500, surrendered to him at the time of the delivery of the deed, and the payment of notes of Maher's in the hands of and belonging to Isaac Anderson, which Farwell was requested by Maher to take up for him. Farwell says he took up the notes by making a joint negotiation with Anderson that they should take the land offered by Maher in extinguishment of their joint indebtedness; that the purchase was a joint one, but the title was put into Farwell for his own benefit and that of Anderson; that at the time there was no agreement as to how the land should be divided, but that Anderson delivered to Farwell the notes, and Farwell delivered both the notes and check to Maher when the latter produced the deed. Farwell says that he never knew what was the consideration of the Anderson notes, and does not remember to whom they were payable; that, after paying the taxes two or three years and the land having depreciated, a division was agreed on by which he (Farwell) took 20 acres of the poorest land, and gave Anderson a writing in the nature of a declaration of trust for the 60 acres. He says that Maher's check of $500 represented the amount of a bet which he (Farwell) won from Maher upon the election of Lincoln; that the amount of the check would have entitled him to an undivided seventh of the 80 acres, but, in consideration of his having paid the taxes for two or three years on the whole land, Anderson gave him one-fourth instead of one-seventh of the land. Mr. Farwell further says that he never held a note of Maher's for about $1,700 won at cards, and that the notes held by Anderson were not payable to Trussell. This is the substance of Farwell's testimony in reference to the character of the transaction by which he became vested with the title to the land.

"The allegations in the second amendment are sustained neither by the testimony of Farwell nor Maher. That amendment states the consideration of the conveyance to be the gambling debt of $1,700; $500 money won upon betting, both due to Farwell, and $3,000 to be paid by Farwell upon the Anderson notes. Farwell positively denies that there was any gambling debt of $500, and Maher more frequently, if not more positively, denies that he owed either Farwell, or Anderson, or Trussell at the time of the conveyance anything whatever, except the $1,700 note.

"The second amendment, therefore, conforms to the statement of neither witness, but is a compound of the evidence of the two, and, as the testimony of these two parties is the only testimony in the case in reference to the consideration of the deed, and the two witnesses directly contradict each other in most essential particulars,

BY NO RULE OF CHANCERY PRACTICE

can this amendment at this stage of the case be allowed. The first amendment is framed to meet a part of the evidence given by Farwell. But the bill as proposed to be altered by said amendment differs in material respects from the testimony given by Mr. Farwell. Farwell says the conveyance was an absolute sale to him in payment of his $500 check, and to him in trust for Anderson in payment of the amount of the Anderson notes; while Maher, in his bill, even if amended as he proposed in the amendment, asserts that the grantees of the land well knew at the time said conveyances were made the circumstances under which said deed was given to said Farwell by your orator, and that the same was intended merely as security for a gambling debt.

"If the amendment stated the testimony of Farwell precisely as he gave it, it would be difficult to see upon what principle the allowance of the first amendment could be permitted. An amendment is granted at the final hearing, because the plaintiff has in his pleadings imperfectly or incorrectly stated his own case, not because he has imperfectly or incorrectly stated the case of his adversary.

"Farwell was the first witness called by Maher, and, after having been examined and cross-examined, and then recalled by complainant, adhered to the statement that the consideration of the deed was the $500 check and the indebtedness of Anderson of about $3,000 on certain promissory notes of Maher's held by him, and that the sale was an absolute sale for about the sum of $3,500.

"Maher, with Farwell's testimony present in his memory, denies under oath repeatedly that he owed Anderson any money at the date of the deed, and that the only consideration of the conveyance was the $1,700 note given by him to Farwell for a gambling debt, and that it was not a sale of the property, but only a mortgage.

"He certainly comes with a bad grace into a court of equity to ask it to amend his pleadings in order that it may render him a decree upon testimony which he asserts and reasserts under the solemnity of his oath as false and perhaps perjured.

"The complainant and Farwell have

DIRECTLY AND POSITIVELY CONTRADICTED EACH OTHER

about facts testified to by them, and by no other material witness,—material facts in this case,—and yet the complainant asks a court of equity to reject his own testimony, and ignore his repeated denials of the truth of Farwell's statement of the facts (which denial the complainant has made under oath), and accept the truth of so much of Farwell's statement as might enable the Court to grant a decree in the case, throwing aside the rest of his testimony.

"How can complainant ask the Court to accept as true a statement which he, with a full knowledge of all the facts, states to be false? And this is the position which the complainant in proposing his first amendment assumes.

"For if, after the amendment was allowed, the Court could upon the evidence grant no decree upon the bill as amended, then the allowance of the amendment would be a useless act. If the first proposed amendment were made, how would it be possible for a Chancellor to render a decree upon the amended bill? The most material allegations in it would be denied positively by Maher, and supported by the evidence of Farwell. It is oath against oath, both being competent, though interested, witnesses; neither witness being impeached or corroborated by the testimony of any other witness, or by circumstantial evidence.

"To accept the statement of Mr. Farwell as the truth, I must reject the sworn testimony of Mr. Maher, with the evidence of Mr. Farwell fresh in his mind in regard to a transaction of which they are the only two living witnesses, about which they both profess to have a distinct remembrance, and as to which they have each positively contradicted the other. Both cannot be right. One may be perjured. If upon such testimony the Court should render a decree, how is it to determine whether the decree is based upon perjured testimony, or whether granted to a perjured party?

"It is clear that, under such circumstances, a court could grant no decree to the complainant, and, therefore,

OUGHT NOT TO GRANT THE AMENDMENT.

"There is yet another reason why, upon the bill, as proposed to be changed under the first amendment, the Court ought not to grant a decree. The original bill states in excuse for complainant's laches that, in 1865 or 1866, Maher made a request to Farwell that he should reconvey to him the land, and offered to pay him the amount then due him. This allegation is stricken out by the proposed amendment, and the amended bill shows a case in which land was conveyed in 1860, and for thirteen years thereafter the complainant allowed it to remain in the possession of the defendant Farwell, or his grantees, without paying or offering to pay what the complainant with a morbid perversity still insists upon regarding as a debt, and which he in his bill offers to pay, and without paying or offering to pay one cent of the taxes and assessments yearly levied upon the land. In these years the land has greatly appreciated in value, and no valid excuse is presented for complainant's laches.

"For the reasons above set forth, the first and second amendments are both rejected."

At the conclusion of the opinion, the Court suggested that it would be better for him at once to enter an order dismissing both the original and the cross bill. Mr. Hunter, counsel on behalf of Mr. Perkins, one of defendants in the original suit, objected, on the ground that the evidence in the case would stand as a cloud on his client's title to the land. He wanted an affirmative decision on the cross suit.

After some little conversation as to when the arguments in the suit should be heard, it was agreed by counsel that briefs be prepared upon which the Court could base his decision.

A Conductor's Dog.

From the Dubique Times.

A conductor on one of the trains of the C., D. & M. Road had, until a couple of days since, a Scotch terrier dog, which was his inseparable companion, and accompanied his master with unfailing regularity on all trips, the conductor going up to the north end of the line one day and back the next. The dog had his place in the baggage-car, and kept it all the time the train was in motion, but when the train stopped at a station he would step out and take a look at things, and when the bell rang he would resume his place in the car. He understood all the signals as well as any of the men, and when the whistle sounded "cattle on the track," the dog would rush to the steps of the car and join his notes of warning with those of the whistle. Just this side of Guttenburg a year ago, while barking at the cattle from the steps of the car, he fell overboard, and it was supposed that he had been killed. The next morning however, when his master's train returned to Guttenburg, "Scipio" was there and jumped on board as if nothing had happened. He seemed to understand the time of the arrival and departure of his train, for many times when he has been absent at the house his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform, as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipio" from his feet and he rolled down between the cars and was killed. He had scarcely missed a train in three years and was a general favorite all along the line of road.

Canine Sagacity.

Michael Conley, the sewer-contractor, is the possessor of four greyhounds, which were the other morning the means of saving a man's life, displaying a remarkable degree of sagacity in the operation. Felix Prior and James Carroll were at work in an excavation about 7 feet deep; but about 9:30 o'clock Carroll went away for something, leaving Prior in the excavation alone, and while the latter was at work the banks caved in, completely covering him up. The dogs happened to be near by, and all four of them, taking in the unfortunate man's situation, at once began to scratch away the dirt from over his head vigorously, at the same time yelping to attract the attention of the neighbors. Mr. Conley, who was the first to arrive upon the scene, drove his dogs away, but they returned and began to dig and yelp again. He then began to dig also, as did some of the neighbors who had been attracted to the spot by the cries of the hounds, and it was not long before the head of the buried man, who was standing up, was reached, and he was permitted once more to breathe the air, which, had he been deprived of it a few moments longer, he never would have breathed again. He was taken from the sewer unharmed, rescued from the horrible fate through the sagacity of a quartette of dogs.—*East Greenwich (R. I.) Letter.*

ATTEMPTED BRIBERY.

Effort to Induce a Grain Inspector to Make False Returns.

The Alleged Criminal Arrested and Held for Examination.

Statement of Mr. Preston.

A case of unusual interest, as affecting the reputation for fairness and integrity of the grain market of Chicago, came before Justice of the Peace D'Wolf yesterday morning, being a charge of attempted bribery of a Grain Inspector by John T. Allen, an employe of Spruance & Preston, grain shippers and brokers. The arrest and arraignment of Allen was in pursuance of the prompt action of Chief Grain Inspector Harper, to whose notice the attempted bribery was brought.

THE ANNEXED AFFIDAVIT

of the principal complaining witness against the accused will best explain the nature and circumstances of the charge:

"Nathaniel B. Irwin, being first duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the Second Assistant Grain Inspector in the City of Chicago, duly appointed and confirmed by the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of the State of Illinois, and as such Inspector has served and been in office since July 1, 1871. Deponent further says that, under and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to regulate public warehouses and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Art. 13 of the Constitution of the State, approved April 25, 1871, and in force July 1, 1871, and to establish a Committee of Appeal, and to prescribe their duties,' the following occurs, to-wit:

"'SECTION 1. That the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners shall establish a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain, and may alter or change the same from time to time; provided, no modification or change of grades shall be made, or any new ones established, without public notice being given of such contemplated changes for at least twenty days prior thereto, by publication in three daily newspapers, printed in each city, containing warehouses of grade "A," and provided that no mention of old and new grades, even designated by the same name or distinction, shall be permitted while in store.'

"And deponent further says that, under and pursuant to said last-mentioned statute, said Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners did adopt a proper number and standard of grades for the inspection of grain, which went into force and operation on July 15, 1874, and which ever since has been and now is in full force and operation. And deponent further says that heretofore, to-wit, on or about the 2d day of November, 1874, while he was such Grain Inspector and public officer, acting as such and engaged in the business of inspecting all corn received on the Illinois Central Railroad track, in the City of Chicago, he received from some person unknown to him a letter in the words and figures following, to-wit:

"'[Private.]

"'CLIFTON HOUSE, CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1874.

"'MR. IRVING—DEAR SIR: I want you to send this through, and not jump at conclusions too hastily. I am sending in a large amount of corn here, and if that corn would inspect old instead of new would make me money, and as the Chief Inspector said this new corn is really better than the old, so there can be *no trouble* from your inspection. This is between us two. I will send you on a slip of paper the number and initial of the cars I want *inspected old*, and *for every car that does*, I will send you through the Post-Office, without name, a *five dollar bill*. Will have from five to twenty cars daily. This, you see, is no bribery; but, if the cars go *new*, you get nothing, if old, five dollars per car. Try it, and see if it will not pay you; or into each car I will put a *piece of lath* or *shingle*, and will know every day how it goes, and you will receive your money daily. *No questions asked, or any answered.*'

"Which said letter was unsigned, and, as deponent is informed, and believes, was written and instigated, and forwarded to deponent, by one John T. Allen, in the City of Chicago, in Cook County, Illinois, and that the same was inclosed in an envelope addressed as follows:

"'Clifton House, Chicago. Private Business.

"'Mr. Irwin, Assistant Grain Inspector, Elevator "B," Chicago.'

"And deponent says that on the morning of the 27th of November, 1874, the said John T. Allen called upon deponent in his office on the Illinois Central Railroad track, in the City of Chicago, where one O. L. Parker, a Grain Inspector, was present, and stated to said Parker that he was looking after some cars of grain; that he had notice of cars coming in, and he wanted to see the Inspector; the said Parker said to said Allen that he (Parker) was an Inspector; that said Parker finally referred him to M. B. Irwin, the deponent.

"Whereupon the said Allen said: 'Oh, yes, Irwin is the man.' That said Allen thereupon came to deponent and said that he expected some cars of grain, and then handed the deponent a card on which was the number of cars as follows: 03896, 0313, 041, 04115, 425, 0117, 6320, 0115, 03909, and 754.

"And deponent further says that all of the cars numbered as aforesaid arrived in Chicago. No. 03909 and 0115 arrived on the 28th of November, 1874, and the others on the 30th of November, except No. 6320, and were duly inspected, all containing new corn, and were inspected as such. And deponent further says that each of said cars, so having arrived, contained a piece of lath lying on top of the corn.

"And deponent says that the said Allen informed the said Parker that the grain was consigned to Spruance, Preston & Co., but that he (Allen) had the management of it. And deponent further says that he has just and reasonable grounds to believe, and he complains, that the said John T. Allen instigated or sent the said letter to deponent as such Grain Inspector and officer as aforesaid, and that the same was an attempt to corruptly bribe him, the deponent, as such officer, to inspect certain new corn, which should come to him for inspection, as old corn, contrary to the fact, and the order and determination of said Board, and in violation of Secs. 31 and 32 of an act to revise the law in relation to criminal jurisprudence.

"That this deponent, upon the above information coming to his knowledge, immediately reported the same to William H. Harper, Chief Grain Inspector, and deponent prays that a warrant may be issued charging said Allen with attempting to bribe a public officer in the discharge of his duty.

H. B. IRWIN.

"Subscribed and sworn to this 30th day of November, 1874.

CALVIN D'WOLF, J. P."

APPEARING FOR TRIAL.

The defendant, accompanied by counsel, appeared before Justice D'Wolf yesterday, and entered a plea of "Not guilty." Chief Grain Inspector Harper had retained the services of James P. Root to assist in the prosecution. The defendant expressed himself as anxious to proceed at once with the examination, but his counsel insisted that time was necessary in which to prepare a defense, and accordingly the further hearing of the case was set for this forenoon at 11 o'clock, bail in the sum of $3,000 being required. It was promptly forthcoming, Mr. J. W. Preston furnishing the surety.

As seen in the affidavit of Irwin, suspicion points toward Allen as the author of the anonymous letter, and the prosecution express confidence that they have a strong case. It is stated, on their side, that the action of Allen in going to the depot to inquire for Irwin, and furnishing him with a list of the cars, the contents of which were desired to be inspected as "old" corn, was altogether irregular and unusual, the custom being for agents or consignors to obtain at the office of the Chief Grain Inspector, where car-loads are bulletined as fast as they arrive and are inspected, all the information necessary; and that Allen's expedition in search of Irwin cannot be accounted for on the supposition that he was "looking after" the consignment of grain in the ordinary sense of those words. Mr. Harper expresses great indignation at this attempt to tamper with the integrity of grain inspection in Chicago, and declares his intention to prosecute the case to the extremest point.

THE PROFIT TO BE GAINED

by the fraudulent inspection, about 10 cents a bushel on 4,000 bushels, he regards as of trivial consequence compared with the effect that such fraud would have upon the Chicago grain market.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Upon the other hand, Allen protests his ignorance of any intent to bribe Assistant Inspector Irving, and his innocence of any attempt to secure a fraudulent inspection. The statement of Mr. J. W. Preston, an ex-President of the Board of Trade, and a gentleman of high standing in the commercial world, shows that his confidence is firm in Allen's innocence, though he admits that Allen has, to say the least, acted the part of a cat's-paw, raking the chestnuts from the fire for the real culprit. In conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, Mr. Preston made the following statement:

"Mr. Allen has been in the employ of our house (Spruance & Preston) for the past four or five months. He came to us from the firm of Webster & Eastman, who failed in business, and connected himself with our firm as a solicitor, partly on a salary, but chiefly on a percentage. Our business is almost entirely in options and as buyers for shipment; we receive very little grain, not caring to do that class of business. Among the customers secured by Mr. Allen was

A MAN NAMED MORTON,

a country grain-shipper, who lives, I think, in Kentland, Ind. Morton was in the city about ten days ago, and, while in our office, he dropped a remark to the effect that he knew how to get his 'high-mixed No. 2' corn inspected as 'No. 2 regular.' I turned to him and said: 'You are a stranger to me, but I wish to advise you as a friend not to attempt to tamper with the grain-inspection in Chicago; it won't work.' He made some reply, indicating that he thought he knew what he was about, and the conversation ended, impressing me with the notion that he was one of those smart country operators who are well posted in grain and up to all sorts of tricks. Allen was to handle Morton's consignments, which we would not have received if Allen had not been here to look after them, as we don't like to bother with that class of business, it being out of our line. I thought no more of the matter until I heard of Allen's arrest on the charge of attempted bribery. Allen has always borne a first-class reputation both in Chicago and Cincinnati, and, with my present information on the subject, I am free to say that I don't believe that he knowingly lent himself to the scheme of fraudulent inspection. I believe that Morton wrote that anonymous letter, and that Allen knew nothing about the offer of $5 per car when he went to look after the grain. If I had known that this prosecution was on foot, I would have had Morton in Chicago if I had to telegraph him that his mother was dead. He's the real rascal, depend upon it."

In whatever way the affair may result, it should not fail of exercising a beneficial effect, as demonstrating to the grain-shippers of the Northwest the ability and determination on the part of the Inspection Bureau of Chicago to detect and punish any attempt to tamper with grain inspection in this market.

Manitoba.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Herald*, writing from the Winnipeg, gives some account of the rapid growth of that city, and of the surprising development of Manitoba generally, which show that before many years the Prairie City will rise to a foremost rank among the rich and prosperous communities of the Dominion. In Winnipeg itself are no less than 120 establishments for manufacture or trade, 17 hotels, 6 schools, and 6 churches; property is rapidly advancing in value, building is very active, and the population is still on the increase, numbering about 5,000 souls. Trade is flourishing, and extending to the various half-breed settlements on the Saskatchewan, up which river the first steamer passed last summer. Colonization also is going forward, large tracts of land having been selected by the agents of Scotch, Irish, German, and Ontario societies, while the Mennonites, who recently took up their abode in the neighborhood of the city, are enthusiastic over the prospects of their adopted country. Railway enterprises are going rapidly forward, too, and altogether it is no wonder that Manitobans are exulting over the progress of their Capital and their province, and that, favored as they are by many natural advantages, they hope to become formidable rivals of some of the older provinces.

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts., $50 per month; also one brick dwelling, 288 Illinois-st. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 679 MICHIGAN-av., 12 rooms, $100. Apply to R. H. FLEMING, Room 14, 156 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 rooms, kitchen and dining-room on first floor. Inquire on premises, at 525 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, ON ADAMS-ST., 8 rooms, cheap. DAVIS & PIKE, Room 2, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM COTTAGE, PARK-AV., IN good order, now vacant, in desirable neighborhood. Inquire of GEO. WRIGHT, 181 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, CHEAP. THE lower half of the 2-story frame house on northwest corner Stewart-av. and Barber-st., one block east of 608 Canal-st., with barn in rear; room for 18 horses, hay, etc. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 46 WARREN-AV., 9 rooms, immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 43 CASS-ST., near Indiana-st.; rent very low to May 1. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY furnished rooms by day, week, or month; to gentleman only. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT building, No. 1284 Michigan-av., in flats, each containing 7 rooms; also closets and bath-room; front and back entrances to each flat separate; rent $25 and $30 per month. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF FURNISHED OR unfurnished front rooms, in a private house on Ontario-st., east of Clark. Address M 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite; rent cheap. Room 21, 193 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT THOMPSON House, 163 South Clark-st. Transients taken. Office E.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED PARLORS. BOARD in same house with private family if desired. Also basement of five rooms, cheap. No. 818 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 334 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with or without board, at 130 South Peoria-st., corner Adams.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, WITH or without board. 539 West Madison-st., near Bishop-court.

TO RENT—A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN WHO would like pleasant accommodations for the winter can be suited at 93 East Washington-st. Also single rooms. Room 11.

TO RENT—2 FRONT CONNECTING ROOMS, WITH modern improvements, suitable for man and wife or three gentlemen; board at second house; $12 unfurnished or $16 furnished; bath room adjoining. 100 South Wood-st., between Adams and Monroe.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY THE week or month; best location and lowest rent in the city; transients taken. 176 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Office, Room 7.

TO RENT—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS FOR housekeeping or lodging; also a barn, at 176 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN SUITES OF two; also offices in opera-house building, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, ON Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st.; only $12 per month. References required. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—AT WEST SIDE SKATING-RINK, RANdolph-st., refreshment and other stands. Call there.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE, FURnished, or part of a house, on South Side, east of State-st. Address, stating location, M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board, for a single gentleman. Address, stating terms and location, L 93, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A WIDOW DESIRES THE LOAN OF $150; BEST security given. Address MRS. REISS, 129 East Van Buren-st.

FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON FIRST-RATE real-estate security. MONTGOMERY & WATERMAN, 90 LaSalle-st.

MONEY (HERE) TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR unimproved Chicago real estate, or to buy good mortgage notes. L. CURRY, 6 Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT FAIR RATE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc. If you want money, call and see us. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 71 Dearborn-st. (McCormick Block), Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPerty,—improved preferred,—large sums—9 per cent. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURIties, small amounts, short time, and reasonable rate of interest. JOHN M. WAITE, 183 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, upon improved city property, at current rates. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HARVEY, 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$17,000 IN TWO SUMS OF $6,000 EACH and one of $5,000. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FROM PRINCIPALS for loans on inside improved or unimproved property. Rates reasonable. Address M 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF borrowing some money from an honorable gentleman of means who would be willing to board out same. K 64, Tribune office.

WE HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON PRODUCtive real estate security in sums of $3,000 and upwards on favorable terms. DEAN & PAYNE, Bryant Block, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

$10 TO $1,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD pays 200 per cent a month. Send for particulars TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

$1,000 WANTED FOR 6 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR on first-class security. Address D 75, Tribune office.

$3,000 OR $3,500 TO LOAN ONE OR TWO years on first-class city property, or will purchase good real estate notes. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st.

$3,000-NOTE, ONE YEAR TO RUN, FOR sale; secured by trust deed on 1,000 acres of land worth $15,000. Address H 35, Tribune office.

$3,000 WANTED FOR ONE YEAR AT 10 PER cent and small commission; security satisfactory. Address K 7, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN; FUNDS IN CITY; WANTED $14,000 good real estate paper. ISAAC H. PRICE, 188 East Madison-st., Room 9.

$30,000 TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON productive city property. WM. LINDSLEY, 102 Washington-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FEW GOOD HORSES TO EXCHANGE FOR lumber, brick, flour, feed, groceries, hardware, or carpenter work, at 68 West Monroe-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE AT Englewood, furnished, with marble mantels, bathroom, water, &c., large lot, for a good clear farm, Illinois preferred. Apply to MACK, 20 Chamber of Commerce, between 12 and 1 p. m.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO LOTS ON CLYBOURN-AV., near North-av., clear, and $2,000 cash for residence on West Side, worth $4,000 to $6,000. B. F. HEAD, 98 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—25 LOTS IN EVANSTON, AND 400 lots at Hinsdale for city property, and will assume. C. F. SMITH, 2 Arcade-court.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE HOUSES, $1,500, $2,500, and $8,000; also stone grain elevator, stone flax mill, etc., in a county town of $5,000, by D. LEONARD, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES on Michigan-av., and one on Prairie-av., for dry goods or other merchandise. E. N. HOPKINS, 171 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FARMS FOR GOOD CITY PROPerty, improved. Also other good property for exchange. C. F. GOODING & CO., 169 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR ONE OF the best farms in Indiana, 3 miles from Lafayette C. H.

Also, want stock of drugs for residence or suburban lots.

If bargains, hand to us, else don't apply. HERON, Room 3, 57 Washington-st., from 10 to 2.

$50,000 CASH, AND $100,000 WORTH OF real estate in and out of Chicago, to exchange for merchandise of any kind, in city or country. Address E. N. HOPKINS, 171 Randolph-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

AN ELEGANT, NEW, IMPROVED, SINGER FAMily sewing-machine, folding cover; cost $90; for sale at $45. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments; 10 per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired.

BOOKS.

AT GILBERT'S OLD BOOK STORE, 165 SOUTH Clark-st., a large stock of second-hand books; many old and rare books. Will pay $5 for Webster's Dictionary.

48 VOLUMES DICKENS, CLOTH, $20. 50 VOLumes Waverly Novels, cloth, $20. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 East Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL lots on Oakwood Boulevard and Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), adjoining south city limits, superbly located, at low prices and on easy terms. For investment or improvement nothing on the South Side offers greater inducements. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A FEW OF THOSE DESIRABLE LOTS at Central Park-av. car works at a bargain. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—26X110 FEET TO alley, on Michigan-av., a little south of Congress-st., a choice lot, on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—40X180 FEET BETWEEN Clark and LaSalle-sts. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 40x170 feet, east front, north of Eldridge-court; an extraordinary lease. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THAT FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR-front residence No. 66 Centre-av., near Adams-st.; this is one of the most desirable residences on the West Side at the price. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, $15 down and $5 a month until paid; one block from depot; property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOUSES AND COTTAGES at Englewood, near depot, on monthly payments. Fine houses at Evanston; same terms. TILLOTSON BROS., 92 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—43 CHOICE FARMS, CONTAINING 9,300 acres. Lemuel Milk, Esq., of Kankakee, offers for sale his well-known farms and lands in Kankakee and Iroquois Counties, at and near the Villages of Chebanse and Clifton, all within 10 miles of those towns, 65 and 70 miles from Chicago, and which will be sold in farms and tracts of 80 acres and upward, to suit purchasers, on payment of ¼ to ⅓ the purchase money down, balance on long time if desired. Will take one-third the value of any farm in Chicago improved property. For full particulars address LEMUEL MILK, Chebanse, Iroquois County, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BUSINESS BLOCK WORTH $150,000; will assume from $40,000 to $50,000 and pay for balance in A No. 1 unincumbered acre property at a cash figure. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

231 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, with first-class board. Two handsomely-furnished parlors on first floor, with bed-rooms attached, with hot and cold water, single or in suites, furnished or unfurnished.

337 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SINGLE FRONT or back bedroom (both very comfortable) with board, in private family of adults; $6 and $7.

A PLEASANT, RESPECTABLE, PLAIN LADY, OR couple, can find a good home, with all its comforts, very low for the winter. No boarders or children. Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st. Address B 86, Tribune office.

South Side.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—PARTIES DESIRING board or a pleasant, sociable home at very moderate rates can be accommodated. Good references required.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—SUITE OF FRONT rooms, together or singly; also room for a gentleman and another. Day board.

601 WABASH-AV.—WITH BOARD—AN ELEgantly furnished room, well heated. Terms most reasonable. Day board.

797 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large pleasant front room, with bedroom, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished. Every modern convenience. Fine brick stable if desired.

1025 WABASH-AV., FOLLANSBEE BLOCK—A delightful alcove suite of rooms, second floor front, furnished or unfurnished, with board. House private and first-class. References exchanged.

1101 INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board; desirable location; small family.

1174 PRAIRIE-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of front rooms to rent with board; also, one single room. House modern; family small. References exchanged.

REGULAR MEALS AT FAIR PRICES AT THE New England Dining-Rooms, 130 East Lake-st., three doors west of Clark. Try them.

North Side.

134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST., NEAR CLARK—Good board and good lodging, with hot and cold baths, at $5 per week.

TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN CAN HAVE A front room, with bedroom off, and board; everything first-class; terms reasonable to right parties. Also a single room on main floor. Address M 1, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ATHERTON HOUSE, 973 WABASH-AV.—A FEW very desirable rooms, single or en suite, to regular boarders. Very liberal terms will be made.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe—First-class board at $7 and upwards per week; day-board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM AND BOARD IN A PRIvate family on the South Side by a young man. Reference given. Address F 28, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A PRIVATE family. Address H 31, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE AND ONE LADY on the North Side, east of Clark-st., or on the South Side; house must have all modern improvements, and be first-class in every way. Address A 24, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WITHIN 20 MINutes' ride of Court-House; family with children preferred; am easy to please. Boarding-houses need not answer. Address C. REMINGTON, 94 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON NOV. 30, A STRAY HORSE. OWNER can have his property by calling at 485 Jefferson-st., and describing the horse.

IF THE PARTIES WHO HAVE POSSESSION OF my gold watch, chain, diamond stud, and $130 in money, will return jewelry, may retain the money and receive a liberal reward. Strictly confidential. Address H 39, Tribune office.

IF THE WOMAN WHO TOOK A PACKAGE BElonging to another from Gray's hair-store on State-st., last Saturday, will return it there, or to 195 Calumet-av., she can get her own and $5 reward, and no questions asked. She is known when seen, and may save herself trouble by so doing.

LOST—ON NOV. 30, A FUR CAPE, NEAR CORner of Fourth and Sangamon-sts. The finder will be well rewarded by calling at 41 North Sangamon-st., to the value of the cape.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING, IN GOING FROM 447 Michigan-av., via Fourteenth-st., to 646 Wabash-av., a gold earring. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 646 Wabash-av.

LOST—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, ON Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Twentieth-sts., or on Prairie-av. or Twenty-second-st. Finder please call at 416 Michigan-av.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 1, AT Simpson & Norwell's, or Ross & Gossage's dry-goods store, or on State-st., near Madison, a purse with steel chain containing nearly $30. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 712 West Monroe-st.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—A NEWfoundland dog, from 1117 Indiana-av.; answers to the name of Rover; has a white breast, and white spots on the forefeet. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the dog, and no questions asked; 1117 Indiana-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and sleighs every Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Parties wishing either to purchase or dispose of such stock should attend those sales as great bargains are certain.

FOR SALE—A BROWN MARE 15 HANDS HIGH; a capital worker; $35 will take her to-day, or will trade for coal. 46 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY; also one second-hand light delivery wagon, and two new light delivery wagons, cheap, at 261 South Canal-st.

HAVING NO USE FOR HORSE, PHAETON, BUGgy, and harness, I will sell the same for half its value. Address M 75, Tribune office.

HORSES WINTERED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER at lowest prices; tame hay; good stables. Address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill., 20 miles from city.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—FINEST DOUBLE AND single Portland's at a sacrifice; will trade for other cutters; have 3 or 4 to rent by the hour at HATHAWAY'S, 941 Wabash-av.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!—A FEW SWELL BODY AND Portland sleighs for sale cheap at HILL'S Carriage Repository, 29 South Clinton-st., near Washington.

WANTED—A TWO OR THREE-SEATED SLEIGH in good order. Apply at 7 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A NICE TWO-SEATED DOUBLE sleigh. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

30 GOOD DRIVING AND BUSINESS HORSES, just received from farmers, for sale at low prices at 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $400, SOBER, RELIAble, and willing to work, in a light, clean, and profitable manufacturing business, paying 200 per cent profit, and worthy of investigation. Apply at factory 145 East Chicago-av.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—A PARTY THORoughly experienced in business, having $5,000 to $10,000, will engage as active, managing, or silent partner in any legitimate business. If silent, the investment must be secured. Give real name, full details, and Chicago references. Address S H E 82, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—AM OUT OF BUSIness, have capital, ready for anything with money in it, and honest; good business experience. Give full details, and if satisfactory will call. Address S P H, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE ONE-HALF INterest in a steam flour mill located in a good farming country on the line of the G. B. & M. R. R., near the village of Seymour. The mill is new, three run of stones, machinery of the latest improvements, 100-horse power; more business offered than the mill can do; a rare chance. For further information address GEO. ANDERSON, Seymour, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shuttle sewing machine, price $25. Reader!! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sewing machine for family use, our circulars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—We want a first-class agent in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. For full particulars, apply to, or address, WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 State-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—GOODS NEW, NEVER BEfore canvassed. Splendid terms. Unsold goods returnable. AVERILL & CO., 91 East Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR LIPPINcott's Magazine, to whom liberal terms are offered. We give no chromos as premiums to subscribers, but good books. Send for list and be surprised. C. S. BURROWS, 159 Clark-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN. Don't apply without being well recommended. C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE, 114 and 116 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRESSMAN—COMPETENT TO take charge of the Transcript press-rooms. Must not only be thoroughly experienced, but a man of steady habits. A permanent situation for the right man. Address Peoria Transcript Company, stating terms, etc.

WANTED—1,000 FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS at 170 Maxher-st., corner Polk and Desplaines. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—TWO SHOEMAKERS AT 1778 SOUTH Halsted-st., on peg work. Steady men wanted.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD FLOORman in a horse-shoeing shop. Inquire at 302 Thirty-first-st. SHERMAN & CORNWELL.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPER at 8 Third-av. AL S. MILLAR.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC printer; none but a thoroughly competent person need apply; good wages will be paid. GENTILE'S Gallery, 103 southeast corner State and Washington-sts.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN WITH $5 TO $20, FOR A WINter's business that will surely pay $30 to $70 a week the dullest time of the year; samples to country free; only men of respectable appearance wanted. RAY & CO., 164 East Randolph-st., Chicago, Room 18.

WANTED—A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT A family of children, to live in a building and act as janitor; must be a practical carpenter, and strictly temperate; must take care of a public hall; no permanent salary paid; can attend to other work; best of references required. Address, with references, B 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE GENeral agency for several counties, to introduce an article that sells readily. Call at 135 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS PORTER. Apply at Atherton House, 973 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMMISSIONAIRES, GOOD, RELIable men, at 124 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD, ACTIVE MEN AND women to introduce our Christmas books; we have the finest illustrated books ever offered in this city; a liberal commission or salary will be paid to first-class agents. Address or call on CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, 90 Washington-st.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH FOR levee work; tickets at a great reduction to St. Louis, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all points South. 101 Clark-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO DELIVER GROceries and take care of horses; one not afraid of work. Wages, $3 for the winter months. Apply, with references, to X Y Z, 846 Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS—HO! FOR THE SOUTH—Laborers going South for the winter should call to day and secure their tickets at special low rates by joining a large party, leaving this evening for levee work near Memphis; this excursion will go all rail via Cairo. Inquire at 101 Clark-st., corner Washington.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER TO canvass the city for an improved binder useful to all business men, and especially adapted to the use of insurance companies. To the right man a good salary will be paid or commission allowed as preferred. Address, giving reference, K 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 BOYS FROM 8 TO 13 YEARS OF age; boys that can sing preferred. Apply to FRED AIMS, at box office Grand Opera House.

WANTED—A GOOD SOLICITOR FOR ADVERtisements. Must have had experience. Liberal salary or commissions given. Address K 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN, CITY OR COUNTRY, TO SELL new goods. Outfits, $2 to $20. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEhousework. Call at 372 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred; must be good washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at 1565 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 19 Lake-av. Take Cottage Grove cars to Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; North Side, 76 Wisconsin-st., corner of Sedgwick.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR SMALL family; best references required. Call at 356 North Dearborn-st. from 10 to 11.

WANTED—A GIRL WITH REFERENCE FOR general housework in a small family. 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER at 1320 Wabash-av. References required. Wages $4.

WANTED—A STEADY MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN or girl to do light housework in small family and help mind baby, can find comfortable home and good pay at 443 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, Norwegian or Swede, at No. 38 Egan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR KITCHEN work; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 335 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN COOK AT CITY HOTEL, corner State and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—A SECOND GIRL. MUST COME recommended. American preferred. Inquire at No. 1156 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 49 Aberdeen-st.; five in the family; Scandinavian preferred.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for housework. Apply at 386 South Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of three; Swede or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 308 West Harrison-st., first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WASH DISHES, AT 99 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A COOK AT 986 MICHIGAN-AV.; ONly such as can come well recommended need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two; wages $3 per week. Call at 239 West Madison-st., third-floor.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands washing and ironing, in private family. 102 South Park-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SWEDE, OR German nurse-girl at 592 West Congress-st., corner Paulina.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR A GOOD OPERATOR. 13 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NEAT AND TIDY GIRL TO WAIT ON table and act as cashier at the restaurant at the Elmore Hotel, 120 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PAMPHLET FOLDers. WALKER, WILLIAMSON & HAMPSON, Printers, 146 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphlets, rags, metals, bottles, &c., at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av. Stock called for in any part of the city, free.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that my previous advertising and canvassing agent, Mr. E. Landergren, is not engaged any more with my paper, the New Swedish American, and consequently not authorized to make collections in that capacity. No person with the name of Landergren is at present connected with said paper. No bills, unless provided with the stamp of the New Swedish American, are valid. Chicago, Dec. 1, 1874. C. J. STENQVIST.

WANTED—BY A NO. 1 PRACTICAL ACCOUNTANT a set of books to post and keep balanced. Will work cheap. The best of references given. Address B 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND CYLINDER-TOP office desk. Address J. & R., 12 Chamber of Commerce, immediately.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, MEDIUM or large size side-board. Address, with particulars, M 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO TICKETS TO COLUMBUS, O. Address D 10, Tribune office.

$8 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW SET OF MINK, seal, or lynx muff and boa, warranted new and perfect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$10 WILL BUY A BRAND NEW AND HANDsome set of seal, lynx, marten, seal and grebe, or royal ermine. Warranted perfect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$18 WILL BUY A FINE MINK SET, 4-STRIPE muff and boa or collar, worth $45. Warranted new and perfect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$20 WILL BUY AN EXTRA FINE QUALITY seal skin muff and boa, made in the latest style. Warranted new and perfect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$25 WILL BUY A VERY FINE MINK SET, muff and boa or collar, retailed at $60. Warranted new and perfect. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$40 WILL BUY A GRAND SET OF MINK, rich dark 4-stripe muff and boa, such as are retailed at from $95 to $120. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEWART COOK-STOVE in good order, with furniture, for $18, also parlor-stove and pipe for $8, at 117 South Lincoln-st.

NEW LININGS—BRICK, MICA. ALL REPAIRS inserted in stoves at home by practical stove-mounter. Old stoves made as good as new. Drop postal. We call and estimate. Cost low. ALLEN, 202 West Lake-st.

WANTED—NEW CARPETS AND FURNITURE to amount $1,000, for cash; will take in several bills; must be great bargains. Address P. O. Box 160.

$30 WILL BUY A WALNUT AND REP PARLOR suit; $45 will buy a walnut and hair cloth parlor suit in good order. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$70 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT NEW WALNUT and haircloth parlor suit, comprising tete a tete sofa, two easy chairs, and four upholstered back chairs. Worth $150. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

$90 WILL BUY A HANDSOME WALNUT AND green plush parlor suit, with ruffling, 7 pieces, entirely new, a splendid set, worth $200. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST-RATE ROSEWOOD, 7-OCTAVE PIANOforte, carved legs, overstrung bass, etc., with stool and cover, for sale at $160. Residence 545 Michigan-av.

STORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN pianos and organs; will retail instruments during the holidays at wholesale prices. Now is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Piano, or Estey Organ.

Also a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging from $25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rent, allowing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. 211 State-st., near Adams.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATHsome cockroach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Oakley's Cockroach Exterminator, warranted. Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAKLEY, 680 State-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHICAGO Tribune for 6 months, ending June 30, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 28 years of age, Jan 1, in a merchant or commission house; is thoroughly conversant with office work in all its branches; can introduce business; four years' references to present employers. Address E 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF fine address and good business qualities; good credentials, or bond given in place of trust. Address for 5 days A 7, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper, who has had 8 years' experience here. Expert and quick; speaks German; age 24. Address F. GOETZ, 37 Goethe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RETAIL OR WHOLEsale boot and shoe house by a young man of 4 years' experience; city reference. E 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK IN LAW-office, or corresponding clerk in wholesale house, by an experienced man. Address 31, care P. HARRIS, 228 Shurtleff-av.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter. No objections to going to the country. F 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RELIABLE young man in a wholesale clothing house to trim for a cutter, and make himself useful; best of references. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER young man as coachman in a respectable family; best of references can be obtained. Please address W. D. PARKER, general delivery, Post-Office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 19 years, who is willing to make himself useful in almost any capacity. Address T. A. CHARLSON, 338 South Park-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN man and wife in the country; understands all kinds of farm work, and is sober and industrious; good recommendation. Address WM. MORRISON, No. 18 Ashley-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl to work for her board and go to school. Address F 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as cook and laundress in private family where a second girl is kept. Call for two days at 124 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl from the country, as cook in a first-class family. Good reference. Please call at 258 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Call Tuesday at 156 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork and sewing, or without sewing. Call or address 768 West Lake-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE girl, to do second-work or cooking. Please call at 719 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR SECOND girl in a first-class family; good reference given if required. Please call at fourth door from Thirty-eighth-st. (between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth), on Wallace.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK, by a competent girl. Call at 209 West Washington-st., on Wednesday.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, to do general, housework. Apply at 351 Fourth-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family, or second work. Inquire at 224 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COME AND ENGAGE ME quick, I am a good cook; American woman. 698 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one to do kitchen work and the other to do second work; references given. Please call for four days at 234 Orchard-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or do chamberwork. Call at 22 Fay-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. Apply at 17 Rucker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work. Address F 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL who has been in this country over five years, and during that time served in American families, a place in a respectable family right off, either as a cook or as maid-of-all-work. Address Q 25, Townsend-st. Ask for Mrs. Carlson.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; South Side preferred. Address E 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Apply at 117 East Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO do second work or light housework. Apply at 50 Hanover-st., South Side, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE TO cook, wash, and iron, the other to do general housework or second work. Apply at 26 Superior-st., up-stairs, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL from the country, to do general housework or second work; is competent and willing to work. Please call at 1605 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED WOMAN, as cook in a boarding-house or private family; reference given if required. Apply at 677 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, CApable girl, to do second work or general housework. Apply at 131 Huron-st., cottage in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO DO general housework. Apply for two days at 19 West Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework or kitchen-work in private family. Apply at 45 North Green-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE to do kitchen work, the other second work or help to take care of children. Call at 180 Arnold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, late from Canada, to cook, wash and iron. Can be seen at 349 Hubbard-st., near Ada, in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or general housework. Wages no object; a good home for the winter preferred. Good references given. Call at 657 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN a small family. Please call at 1032 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXTRA GOOD German cook, thoroughly competent. No objection to go out of the city. 921 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH COOK. Nationality: American-born, English descent. Will cook in boarding-houses or private families without washing. Call at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a small private family, or second work. Apply at No. 6 South Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman to do first-class cooking and general housework. B 83, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker; a few more families by the day. Address DRESSMAKER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as seamstress or other work in a private family. Call or address 133 Sedgwick-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS TO DO all kinds of dressmaking or make children's clothes at $1 a day. Good references. 27 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND seamstress, in private family, by the day. Terms reasonable. Address 110 Twenty-second-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children and do plain sewing or general housework in a small family. Please call at 156 West Van Buren-st., side door.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE PERSON to take care of children; good reference. Call for two days at 348 North Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, for nurse, second work, or general housework in a private family. Call at present employer's, 660 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, a middle-aged person; can take full charge of a baby, or do light work; best of reference. Call or address 840 South Clark-st., near Eighteenth, in rear.

Laundresses.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls in a hotel, one as laundress, the other as chambermaid. Address 98 East Ontario-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED widow as housekeeper in a small family, or with an elderly gentleman. Address MRS. R T, 66 North LaSalle-st.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN TO WORK in restaurant, or can do first-class cooking. Address B 73, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BAKERY FOR SALE FOR $650—DOING A GOOD business. Apply at 283 Blue Island-av.

A BAKERY AND DOUBLE TEAM TO BE SOLD at one-third its actual value if taken this week. Address M 63, Tribune office.

A FINE LITTLE CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—Paying; expenses light; great bargain if taken to-day. Terms easy. J. E. KIMBALL, 11 Methodist Church Block.

A WOOD AND COAL YARD IN THE BEST PART of the city for sale. Reasonable terms. Inquire at NEUBERGER & BENZ, 41 West Lake-st.

FOUR BOWLING ALLEYS COMPLETE FOR SALE at 40 South Water-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILL-HEALTH, I WILL SELL, on favorable terms, my stock of dress trimmings, fancy goods, and millinery (new stock), together with lease of store and fixtures if desired. Best business stand in the city; good trade established. Address Box 119, Joliet, Ill.

STOCK OF MERCHANDISE, GOOD LOCATION; also several pairs of horses to exchange for a building or building material. 68 West Monroe-st.

SALOON ON LAKE-ST., ABOVE UNION PARK, for sale; best location on the street; will be sold cheap; going West. 709 West Lake-st.

VALUABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS FOR SALE. I will sell at a bargain for cash a choice and complete stock of general dry goods and the good will of an established and flourishing trade at the City of Amboy, Lee County, Ill.

Valuation, $12,000 to $15,000; store occupied is brick, 25x100 feet; centrally located, and can be leased for a series of years.

Sale is necessary to close business of firm of Gardiner & Hawks, Mr. Gardiner having recently died.

BEN R. HAWKS,
Surviving Partner of Gardiner & Hawks.
Amboy, Ill., Nov. 28, 1874.

$25 TO $100 CASH WILL START A BUSINESS that will return $5 to $10 per day. Inquire at 171 Randolph-st., Room 1.

$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN old established cash business, paying $400 monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark-st., Room 45.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A DAILY GOVERNESS, TO TEACH two young ladies. Best of references required. Please call at St. Caroline's Court Hotel, between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m., on Wednesday and Thursday.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels. "Grand Dutch S." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Divorce." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of J. L. Toole. Afternoon, "The Weavers," "Off the Line," and "That Blessed Baby." Evening, "Uncle Dick's Darling" and "Ici on parle Francais."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brougham. "David Copperfield."

McCORMICK'S HALL—North Clark street, corner of Kinzie. Readings by Charlotte Cushman.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend the regular communication, to be held at the hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock, for the payment of annual dues.
C. H. BRENAN, Sec.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 2, 1874.

Gen. Butler, it is said, has determined to force a yea and nay vote on the Civil-Rights bill early next week. We imagine that Gen. Butler will not find it so easy to "force" things as he once did.

They now talk of substituting the Hoar Educational bill for the Civil-Rights bill. The Hoar Educational bill provides,—everybody will find out what it provides, if it ever comes up for serious consideration.

Jay Cooke's estate is turning out worse than anybody expected. The creditors are thoroughly discouraged. It seems that preferred claims have been allowed sufficient to consume the bulk of the assets.

The railroad employes now out on a strike prevented the departure of trains on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, from Huntington, W. Va., yesterday; and there is some prospect of hot work to-day. The Company is in arrears of wages to the men, and they have taken this means of recovering some of the money due them. It is not a strike to waste much virtuous indignation upon.

President MacMahon's message will not be presented to the French Assembly before Thursday. It is now being reviewed in the Cabinet, where it is acting upon the Ministers rather than being acted upon by them. It has already given rise to what the press correspondent describes as "an agitated discussion"; and it may be that more terrible extremities are yet to be reached.

New York editors are pretty thoroughly alarmed about "the danger to the metropolis" occasioned by the extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago. They may make something becomingly awful for their readers out of the rumor, to which we give publicity elsewhere, that the Baltimore & Ohio Company contemplate the establishment of an ocean steamship line.

The arrest of Mr. John T. Allen yesterday, on a charge of attempting to bribe an inspector of grain, should assure country merchants and farmers of the honesty of the inspection system in this city. There is some doubt of Mr. Allen's guilt, suspicion resting upon the consignor of the grain; but it is a good testimonial to the integrity of Inspector Harper's office that the bribe was promptly rejected, and the person understood to have made it arrested.

The Cheap Transportation Convention at Richmond, Va., accomplished nothing of much consequence yesterday. There is open hostility between those delegates who favor the building of a cheap freight railway and those who are committed to the James River & Kanawha Canal project. There is reason to expect a fruitless session, which is the more to be regretted as the representation in the Convention is both respectable and intelligent.

A substitute for the famous Little Tariff bill, which was killed at the last session of Congress by the efforts of Congressmen representing the tobacco interest, has been prepared by the Committees now sitting in Washington. Doubtless the people will become familiar enough with these familiar phrases—"the cotton interest," and "the tobacco interest"—before the session of 1875-76 is ended. This winter will give only a foretaste of what may be expected from the Democratic House.

Members of Congress committed to the policy of expanding the currency, and the "debtor-class" generally, will be delighted to hear that the an organization known as the United Order of Workingmen has been formed throughout the country; that it has 74,000 lodges; and that it has determined to use all its influence in favor of Inflation-legislation. For a society so extended, and which claims to be so respectable, the United Workingmen's Order keeps remarkably quiet. Its influence, probably, is nothing to speak of.

In the Gage trial at Waukegan yesterday, the prosecution virtually made up its case, and the examination of witnesses for the defense was begun. The drift of the day's work was to show that Mr. Gage had admitted a defalcation to several persons. Some amiable expressions of endearment passed between Messrs. Smith and Dexter, who, indeed, are becoming famous for tenderness and softness of manner. They ought to remember that there is such a thing as too much suavity in the treatment of a solemn and awful subject.

The Chicago produce markets were generally weak yesterday, with a fair business doing. Mess pork was active and 40@45c per brl lower, closing firm at $19.80@19.90 cash, and $20.55@20.60 seller February. Lard was active and 30@35c per 100 lbs lower, closing firm at $13.25 cash, and $13.65 for February. Meats were quiet and easier, at 7c for shoulders, 9 3-4c for short ribs, and 10c for short clears. Highwines were active and closed 1-2c higher, at 97 1-2c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was less active and 1c lower, closing at 90 3-4c cash, and 91 3-4c for January. Corn was in moderate request and weak, closing at 72 1-4c cash, and 71 3-4c seller the year. Oats were dull and 1c lower, closing at 51 1-2c cash, and 51 5-8c for January. Rye was quiet and firm at 95@95 1-2c. Barley was in better demand and firmer, closing at $1.23@1.23 1-2 cash, and $1.24 1-2 for January. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 962,019 bu wheat, 696,775 bu corn, 236,870 bu oats, 33,591 bu rye, and 266,967 bu barley. Cattle were dull and weak. Hogs were in excessive supply, and declined 10@20c. Sales at $6.50@7.40 for common to choice. Sheep were steady.

A few days ago we alluded to the fact that an infamous bill intended to reduce the blacks of Texas to a condition of peonage had passed one House of the Legislature of that State. It now appears that the new Democratic code of Georgia, as recently amended, contains a provision which is intended to serve the same purposes as the Texas law. The amendment is as follows:

> In all cases where persons are convicted of a misdemeanor and sentenced to work in a chain-gang on public works or public roads, or when such persons are confined in jail for non-payment of fines imposed for such misdemeanor, ordinary of the county, then, where there is a Board of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of the county, said Board of Commissioners in those counties where there is a County Judge where such conviction was had, or where such convicts may be confined, may place such convicts in the county or elsewhere to work upon such public works of the county in chain-gangs or otherwise, or hire out such convicts upon such terms and restrictions as may subserve the ends of justice, and place such convicts under such guards as may be necessary for their safe keeping.

Under such a law as this the black man can be virtually reduced to a condition of servitude. He can be removed from one county to another and hired out to his old master, who has the means of making his servitude as long as he may choose. The Georgia bill is in every way as infamous as the Texas bill, and was drawn up for the same purpose,—that is, of obtaining compensation for the loss of slave property and labor.

Gov. Hendricks has written to a friend in St. Louis that "a political reaction will surely set in if we [the Democratic party] disappoint the people." There is a truism worthy of Hendricks. The Governor says further: "In order to make our success permanent, we must observe moderation and prudence. The Republican party cannot destroy us, but we can destroy ourselves." The Governor deals well in empty vessels. His words have sound. They are sonorous and booming; but they are not distinguished for expression. Let them be fairly paraphrased, and we shall have Gen. Hendricks speak something like this: "If we are fools, we cannot govern the United States long. We constitute a body indestructible save by itself." Hendricks would not say that; or, if he did, he would never be a Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

A RETURN TO HONEST MONEY.

The information from Washington to the effect that the President in his message to Congress, and the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report on the finances, will both take strong grounds in favor of fixing a definite date for the resumption of specie payments, will have a wide-spread and beneficial influence upon the national credit. Necessarily in such a declaration there is implied an assurance that there will be no further increase of irredeemable currency. There can be nothing so calculated to strengthen our national credit in all parts of the world as an assurance of a purpose on the part of the National Government to return to honest money, honest dealings, and honest credit. There have been incessant efforts made since the close of the Civil War to repudiate the public debt and impair the public credit. There have been ably-written essays published to show that all War debts ought to be repudiated. The late Isaac Butts, of Rochester, N. Y., an able and influential man in the Democratic party, published a voluminous document against the payment of the War debt, and Andrew Johnson, when President of the United States, always insisted, and now insists, that, when the United States shall have paid in interest a sum equal to the principal of the debt, the principal should be declared paid. Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, has attacked the public credit by the same remarkable proposition in another form. His plan was to discharge the bonded and interest-bearing debt by forcing upon the public creditors national currency not bearing interest, redeemable at no time, and issued under a general indication that it was eventually to be repudiated. This plan has been the favorite one with a large portion of the Democratic party, and, unfortunately, there have been Republicans who have thought it necessary to meet this demagogism by proposing to do the very same thing. To the credit of the American press it should be stated that, with very few exceptions, it has from the beginning opposed all the schemes of repudiation, and has maintained the necessity for good faith and honest dealing with the public creditors, and the early abandonment of the rotten paper-money system. Congress has repeatedly given national assurance that the debt should be paid in the world's recognized currency, but despite all this the opposition has carried on its war upon the public credit. Indirectly this war has been encouraged by the extravagant expenditures of Congress, necessitating the continuance of excessive taxation.

The time has come when the nation can no longer rightfully defer the adoption of a decisive and permanent financial policy. When the coming session of Congress will close on the 4th of March, there will also close the tenth year of peace after the War. The national credit, under the hope of a resumption of specie payments, has not been able to raise the value of greenbacks above 90 cents on the dollar, and even this value is exposed to constant and evil fluctuations. It is time that this national reproach should be removed. At the last session, before the elections, the demagogues of all parties made an effort to expand and dilute the currency, and still further break down the national credit; but this effort was defeated by the firm stand taken by the President, whose views upon the subject, as expressed by him, arrested the attention and commanded the respect of all thinking and honest men in all countries. Wherever there were politicians brave enough to assert the truth, they met people prompt to sustain them. In this city all six candidates for Congress were "hard-money men," and the whole people of both sides sustained them. Even down in Egypt, Mr. Morrison, a Democrat, who had defied the party leaders and declared for solvent currency and against irredeemable greenbacks, was sustained by an increased vote. Mr. Burchard, a Republican member from the Freeport District, who was on record for hard money, was triumphantly re-elected. In Indiana, Mr. Kerr, a Democrat, who repudiated the repudiation-greenback doctrines of his party convention, though opposed by a combination of irredeemable greenbackers, was elected, and finds himself prominent among the statesmen of the country. It is always a mistake for politicians to assume that a majority of the people are dishonest, or that they want to avoid the payment of the national debt, or that they are deceived as to the real character of the dishonest paper money. Any party or men who act upon the theory that a majority of the people are lacking in intelligence or wanting in honesty, must come to grief. The stand taken by the President in 1874 in favor of a return to specie payments, and in opposition to a debasement by expansion of the currency, was heartily approved by the great mass of the people. It was the first firm protest against the wild sophisms of the currency demagogues. It was a practical appeal for a return to honest money, reduced expenditures, and decreased taxation, that the credit of the nation at home and abroad might be vindicated and re-established.

The country, therefore, will now learn with satisfaction that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have not changed their views, but have been confirmed and strengthened in them by the events of the last year. This position by the Executive on this all-important question should have the effect of putting an end, for two years at least, to all agitation of repudiation measures, and, if Congress should co-operate with the President at this session, will end the controversy by fixing a precise date when the rule of paper money shall end and that of honest money be re-established.

RETURN OF THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The action of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in referring to individual companies the question of taking risks in Chicago will be acceptable to persons owning property here. It was not absolutely necessary to the welfare of the city that the Executive Committee should do anything whatever. Chicago could do tolerably, for a time, without the companies which had withdrawn, and eventually all of them would have returned of their own motion. But we are glad to have the companies back in a body, and with the full concurrence of the National Board, as much for the recompense such a formal return will be for the damage inflicted upon the city's credit and reputation by the withdrawal of the companies, as for the benefits to be immediately derived from an increased supply of good and cheap insurance. We do not care to be too gracious with the insurance companies engaged in this strike or with the insurance agents. At the time of the insurance exodus we said that a dastardly blow had been aimed at the credit of the city, and we have since had no reason to alter the opinion then expressed. It is no thanks to the insurance companies that the blow was feeble and ineffectual, for the conception and execution of their stroke showed an intention to wound. It is this intention which is now become the chief offense. The people of Chicago understand that underwriting is a regular business, prosecuted to make money. They would not have raised any objection to the decent and orderly withdrawal of companies which were not satisfied with their business in Chicago. The concerted action of the National Board was neither decent nor orderly. It was an interference of foreign interests with the internal affairs of a city, and in the manner of its execution was, as we have said, dastardly.

Viewing the action of the National Board, from the passage of the September resolution to the resolution of yesterday, we have no reason to be grateful to it. The reasons for the withdrawal of the companies were probably suggested and enforced by the arguments of New York merchants, who have a peculiar warfare to maintain with wholesale dealers in Chicago, and who chose this ungenerous method of gaining an advantage. Business took the insurance companies away; want of business brought them back; the necessities of business compel us to treat them as if they had never been away. We may add, that common-sense requires the same conduct of us. Who is there so foolish as to become angry with a corporation, or who cares to leave houses or merchandise unprotected, or unsufficiently protected, in order to fill a small measure of revenge? There is probably no such person in Chicago; if there is, he will grow wiser with experience, or become a beggar without it.

The present condition of the city as regards means of extinguishing fires is better than it was three months ago; but not to such a degree better as to warrant the return of the companies, if they had no other inducements. Some large-sized water-pipes have been laid; a few buildings have been provided with iron shutters; and good intentions have been given to the City Government through the Citizens' Association. In general, it may be said that the improvement is moral rather than material. The people have learned the danger of playing with fire, and the municipal authorities the danger of trifling with the people. The reorganization of the Fire Department has been determined upon, and the water-service will be enlarged with the return of warm weather. But the Fire Department is under the same control as at the time of the exodus; and a change in the administration does not seem within the range of possibilities as long as the People's Party has the majority of the Cook County delegation to the Legislature. We do believe and hope, however, that the work of reform which has but just commenced will be wisely and vigorously conducted to the very end. Gen. Shaler has made a careful examination of the premises on which reform must be based, and has submitted some of his conclusions to the Board of Fire Commissioners. That body can, if they will, secure from the Common Council the adoption of his recommendation, with some curtailment, perhaps, of those least necessary. Then the people can watch and pray—especially watch—to prevent frauds by the disbursing-officers; and, for the rest, they can pay taxes cheerfully and promptly.

THE SALARY-GRABBERS.

The House of the Forty-second Congress, guilty of the salary-grab, contained 243 members, 122 of whom had already been elected to serve in the Forty-third Congress. The elections this year, therefore, to the Forty-fourth Congress have afforded the people their first general opportunity to settle with the grabbers, and that they have done so in a most satisfactory manner the following details will show. Of the original salary-grabbers, of whom 185 in the membership of the House of the Forty-second Congress pocketed the back-pay, only *seventeen* have been elected to the House in the next Congress, as follows:

BANKS, of Mass.,
Buffinton, of Mass.,
Conger, of Mich.,
Darrall, of La.,
Dunnell, of Minn.,
Hancock, of Texas,
Harris, of Va.,
Hays, of Ala.,
Kelley, of Pa.,
Packer, of Pa.,
Rainey, of S. C.,
Randall, of Pa.,
Stowell, of Va.,
Terry, of Va.,
Waddell, of N. C.,
Wallace, of S. C.,
Wood, of N. Y.—17.
Republicans, 10,
Democrats, 6.
Independent, 1.

The aggregate "grab" in back-pay, by the Forty-second Congress, was about $1,180,000, of which some $240,000 subsequently found its way again into the United States Treasury. Of forty-nine members of the House who contributed to this conscience-fund eighteen have been elected to the next Congress, as follows:

Burchard, of Ill.,
Cox, of N. Y.,
Eames, of R. I.,
Ely, of N. Y.,
Farwell, of Ill.,
Foster, of Ohio,
Frye, of Maine,
Garfield, of Ohio,
Hale, of Maine,
Holman, of Ind.,
Kerr, of Ind.,
McCrary, of Iowa,
Monroe, of Ohio,
Rusk, of Wis.,
Swann, of Md.,
Townsend, of Pa.,
Waldron, of Mich.,
Wheeler, of N. Y.—18.
Republicans, 13.
Democrats, 5.

As several of the refunders (notably, Poland, of Vt.,) put back their shares in an ungracious manner, unsatisfactory to the people, they were not profited thereby in the canvass for re-election. Nevertheless, the proportion of eighteen re-elected out of forty-nine, as compared with the proportion of grabbers re-elected, is marked enough to show the temper of the people towards them. There was still another class of members who donated their shares of the grab to educational or charitable uses, and out of nine such the people have re-elected five, viz:

Bright, of Tenn.,
Hereford, of W. Va.,
Hoar, of Mass.,
Wells, of Mo.,
Whitthorne, of Tenn.—5.
Republicans, 1.
Democrats, 4.

The three lists above given comprise forty members of the House in the Forty-second Congress who are elected to the House in the Forty-fourth Congress. Of the remainder of that old House full 200 members may be considered to have been put out of public life to stay out. Several were defeated at the polls; a larger number were defeated in primary elections; and a still larger number dropped out before the canvass began as unavailable candidates. Of the original salary-grabbers beaten at the polls we have a list of fifteen names (in which we include Mr. Poland's), as follows:

Acker, of Pa.,
Butler, of Mass.,
Butler, of Tenn.,
Cobb, of N. C.,
Harmer, of Pa.,
Marshall, of Ill.,
Morey, of La.,
Myers, of Pa.,
Negley, of Pa.,
Platt, of Va.,
Poland, of Vt.,
Sloss, of Ala.,
Stevenson, of Ohio,
Sypher, of La.,
Whiteley, of Ga.—15.
Republicans, 12.
Democrats, 2.
Independent, 1.

The members of the Forty-second Congress not members of the Forty-third were, with rare exceptions, deemed unavailable as candidates of either or any party in the late elections. The stigma of the salary-grab attached to all of them; and a candidate who, at best, has constantly to explain that he "didn't do it," is difficult to carry in any canvass. In the following list of forty-five persons (salary-grabbers) who will disappear from the public service at the end of this winter's session, we therefore give the names only of such as were members of the Forty-second Congress, who had been re-elected to the Forty-third before indulging in the grab, who pocketed their shares of the grab more or less defiantly, whose boast it was that the "storm would soon blow over," and who, in the last campaign, were put out or dropped out. These all died and made no sign:

Adams, of Ky.,
Archer, of Md.,
Arthur, of Ky.,
Averill, of Minn.,
Beck, of Ky.,
Comingo, of Mo.,
Crossland, of Ky.,
Dawes, of Mass.,
Donnan, of Ia.,
Duell, of N. Y.,
Eldredge, of Wis.,
Giddings, of Tex.,
Havens, of Mo.,
Hazelton, of N. J.,
Herndon, of Tex.,
Hooper, of Mass.,
Kendall, of Nev.,
Killinger, of Pa.,
Lamison, of O.,
Lamport, of N. Y.,
Lansing, of N. Y.,
Leach, of N. C.,
Lowe, of Kan.,
McJunkin, of Pa.,
Mitchell, of Wis.,
Niblack, of Ind.,
Orr, of Ia.,
Packard, of Ind.,
Parker, of Mo.,
Read, of Ky.,
Robinson, of Ill.,
Shanks, of Ind.,
Sheldon, of La.,
Shoemaker, of Pa.,
Smith, of N. Y.,
Snyder, of Ark.,
Speer, of Pa.,
Sprague, of O.,
St. John, of N. Y.,
Storm, of Pa.,
Thomas, of N. C.,
Tyner, of Ind.,
Williams, of Ind.,
Wilson, of Ind.,
Young, of Ga.—45.
Republicans, 26.
Democrats, 19.

The list is not complete only because the elections to the Forty-fourth Congress are not complete. Several members whose names should go in one or another of the above classes are waiting for the verdict as to them, personally, in the elections of New Hampshire, Connecticut, California, and Mississippi, next to occur. Enough is known and here given, however, to show that Ben Butler's invention of a "raise all around" only raised the very mischief all around. Another Congress will not be found, very soon, to go into the salary-grab business.

THE REINCORPORATION PETITION.

The Reincorporation Petition has taken the direction in the Common Council which we have all along indicated it would. Three distinct reports were made upon it Monday evening, and these three reports were ordered to be laid over. This virtually means that the Council has shelved the petition, and leaves the Citizens' Association with no means of redress except through the courts. While the tax-payers of this city can have but one feeling concerning the manner in which their wishes have been treated by the Council, it is worth while to state some of the objections which are urged against it, and which, it is claimed, will warrant the policy of letting the matter rest for the present.

One objection which has considerable influence is the fact that under the new charter there would be a shrinkage of the number of wards, as the city would be redistricted with eighteen wards. As population, not property, governs ward representation, there would be an increased representation of the non-tax-paying class and a decreased representation of property. The First, Second, and Third Wards, with their enormous accumulation of taxable property, would probably be consolidated into one ward, having but two members instead of six to protect the property interests. The Fifteenth Ward, in the Rolling-Mill district, and the Bridgeport Ward would be divided into two or three wards each, thus giving the class who pay but comparatively little taxes a greatly-increased representation. The Seventh and Eighth Wards would possibly be subdivided, and the Twelfth and Thirteenth would probably be consolidated. The general effect of this necessary shrinkage would be to abolish two or three of the South Side wards and one of the North Side wards entirely, and give the small and non-tax-payers the control of twelve wards. The influence of the tax-paying element in representation, it is claimed, would almost disappear, and the protection of property interests would be in the hands of men who have little or no interests in property. The bummer element, it is asserted, would have full sweep, and permanently control the administration of municipal affairs.

In addition to this, there are other serious alleged defects in the law itself which are urged with much force. It does not provide for giving the appointing power to the Mayor, but to the Common Council. It provides that the Mayor shall preside at all meetings of the Common Council, which is absurd from the fact that it crowds too much work upon the Mayor, and, in three cases out of four, the Mayor may not be a parliamentarian at all. The only competent presiding officer is the best parliamentarian in the Council. Another section provides that the "Mayor at any time shall have power to remove officials appointed by *him*." This section limits him to the removal of his own appointees, and not of those appointed by his predecessor, who may be left in office when he retires. However bad or obnoxious they may be, he has no power to remove them, as they were not appointed by him. Another section provides that "The Common Council may from time to time provide for election by voters, or appointment by the Mayor, of a City Collector, Marshal, Superintendent of Streets, Corporation Counsel, City Comptroller, and such other officers as may be deemed necessary." This section could only lead, it is argued, to the worst possible results. It would place the Mayor at the mercy of corrupt rings in the Council. If he should happen to be a subservient and pliant tool, he would be allowed to make the appointments, of course at their dictation. If he were an independent man, the appointing power would be taken away from him and the ward caucuses would select the city officials. It would open up a rich field for the demagogues, invite ballot-box stuffing, provide opportunities for gambling in offices, and give the bummers a perfect paradise for their operations. Again, by the Incorporation act, all prisoners sent to the Bridewell would be credited with $2 on their fines, whereas now they are credited with 50 cents. This provision was incorporated in the law for the benefit of "poor men" and "poor women," but $2 a day and board is a good deal more than the services or time of the worthless classes who go to the Bridewell are worth, and reduces their punishment correspondingly. Again, there is no provision in the law for a second or upper branch in the Council. An "upper house" is most urgently needed which shall be made up of honest and respectable material, elected on a general ticket and not by wards, who shall act as a check upon the reckless element in the lower house. With such an organization, it is claimed, the lower house would represent the wards and the upper the whole city. In all these respects the law, perhaps, needs amending. The above are some of the objections which are being made to the Reincorporation Petition, and they are serious enough to be worthy of careful attention.

RESIDENCE-QUALIFICATION FOR LEGISLATORS.

A recent plan for a Constitution of the French Republic included a proposition restricting eligibility to the Assembly to those persons actually residing within the district in which the vote is taken. If the author of this constitutional project had carefully compared the results of the English and American systems, which are precisely the reverse one of the other, he would not have recommended so hurtful a restriction. Under the English law, a citizen may be elected to Parliament from any borough within the Kingdom without regard to his residence. For instance, he may live in London and be returned from Manchester. The same candidates, when beaten in one district, are frequently taken up and elected by some other constituency. The most obvious advantage of this system is that a statesman of great service to the nation may not be lost to the nation by some temporary unpopularity he may have earned in the locality where he lives because of his greater devotion to the general good. This same principle ought to be extended in America to Congress, to the State Legislatures, and to the City Councils.

Contrary to the general belief, there is nothing in the Constitution nor the laws of the United States requiring that a Congressional candidate shall reside in the district from which he is chosen. It is only necessary that he shall be a resident of the State from which he is returned. Sec. 2, Art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States says: "No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of 25 years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen." Congress has decided that no State has the right to add any qualification or disqualification for members of Congress to those provided in the Constitution. As an illustration of this, we may mention that the former Constitution of Illinois provided that no Supreme Judge should be eligible to any office under the State or the United States during his term of office or within one year thereafter. Judge Trumbull, who had been on the Supreme Bench of this State, was elected to the United States Senate before the prescribed limit had expired; but it was held that the State of Illinois could not determine any qualifications for United States Senator not prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and Trumbull was seated. So with regard to the residence-qualification; it is only necessary that a Congressman shall reside within the State from which he is chosen, and not within any particular Congressional District. There have been a few instances where members of Congress have been chosen by districts within which they did not reside. When Mr. Farwell was first elected to Congress, the district he represented comprised only Cook County; and he resided in Lake Forest, Lake County. Gen. Butler has been elected twice or three times from the Essex District when not living within its limits; at the death of James Brooks, of New York, Mr. S. S. Cox was elected to fill the vacancy, though Mr. Cox did not reside within the district. But these cases are exceptional. The caucus system has established a custom, having the practical force of law, which requires every Congressional candidate to reside within the district in which he runs. It would be a national blessing if the Constitution should be so amended that any particular constituency should have the privilege of selecting a Congressional candidate from any part of the United States. In this way we might always avail ourselves of the very best material for statesmanship. If there were a dozen men in Chicago who would serve the nation better than a dozen men picked out from as many districts throughout the Northwest, the people should have the privilege of electing them to Congress. No man of pronounced ability and tried integrity could then be disbarred from Congress because he may have offended the "bosses" and the "bummers" which make up the caucus in the district where he happens to live. But, with the poor prospect of securing such an amendment until the political abuses become worse than they are now, we should at least avail ourselves of the privilege the Constitution allows us, and select our Congressmen from any part of the State without reference to the locality in which they reside.

The application of this absurd residence-qualification to State and Municipal Legislatures is productive of more vicious results than it is with reference to Congress. Take it in the State of Illinois. Our Constitution requires that a member of the State Legislature shall have resided in the district from which he is chosen for two years next preceding the time of his election. The geographical boundaries of these districts are purely arbitrary, unless, indeed, they be mapped out with reference to some political chicanery. In a large city where there are several districts, as in Chicago, the ablest man in the State may move across the street the day after a general election, and in this way be disqualified from serving in the Legislature for four years to come. It is not an unusual thing for a man to move his residence once in four years, and in this way he might be permanently disbarred. So in our City Council. It is provided in the charter not only that an Alderman shall reside within the ward which elects him, but if he removes from that ward after he is elected, or is absent from it for a period of four months, his seat becomes vacant. There are certain wards in every large city which do not contain a single citizen qualified to legislate for the interests of the municipality; yet every one of these wards is limited to the poor material at hand, and must make the best of it. Another instance: The property of the First and Second Wards in Chicago is the most valuable in the city; it is owned mostly by men who live in the Fourth and Fifth Wards on the South Side, and the Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards on the West Side; yet the owners of this valuable property are disqualified, by reason of their residence, from representing it in the Common Council.

The principle of residence-qualification is essentially and radically wrong wherever it is applied to legislation. Legislation should be in the interests of the whole people or the whole community for whom it is ostensibly framed. If national, it should be for the best interests of the whole nation and not in favor of certain portions; if State, for the benefit of the whole State and not for that of special districts; if city, for the whole city and not for particular sections. We have the very reverse of this in all our legislation. In the nation, a high tariff is prescribed for the "protection" of sectional interests; in the State, there is a discrimination against certain localities for the benefit of others, as Chicago has experienced on more than one occasion; in the city, we are unable to get additional water-service in wards where the denser population demands it, because the representatives of the outlying wards will not vote for it unless their districts can get the same. Throughout every branch of legislation we find this residence-qualification blocking the way to equal justice. It is the great lever in the "log-rolling" process which disgraces nearly every Congress, and nearly every State Legislature and City Council. The sooner it is abolished the better it will be for the cause of equal rights and common justice.

The New York horse-railroad companies can barely keep pace with the thrifty devotee of "knock-down" in the race for nickels. As fast as a precaution against the application of the rule "three for the company, one for me," comes out, the concerted ingenuity of thousands of the dirty-fingered devises a scheme to overreach it. What man creates the conductor can destroy, and not a mechanical contrivance yet but has been vanquished. The last device was the derringer-looking bell-punch, so disastrous in its effects upon the nervous system of the peaceful traveler. An ingenious man named May invented two modes of beating the punch. One was by a bell worn round the neck of the conductor, which was attached to a lever. When the conductor stooped to collect fare, the lever would rise; when he rose to punch, the bell would be rung by the fall. The other means was by a small bell held in the same hand as the punch, which rang when pressed. The detectives, learning of the existence of these arrangements, lost no time in capturing thirty of the votaries of "knock-down" and arresting the ingenious May. The Third Avenue line, New York City, was almost conductorless for half a day. The captives had bank-accounts.

The wholesale attack made by certain clergymen of New York upon the stage has resulted very differently from the anticipations of these worthy gentlemen. Instead of remaining properly silenced by a realizing sense of their own present depravity and future incandescence, these children of sin have made their assailants a reluctant but highly effectual advertising medium. Thus do the managers of the Grand Opera-House appeal to the public for patronage in publishing a novel invitation to all the clergy of the city to come and witness the "Black Crook," as performed at their house. Not only do they offer them seats in the auditorium, but offer to modify the rules of the house so as to allow them behind the scenes, thus giving them every opportunity to judge of the amount of immorality practiced in their theatre. This is a very ingenious device. Besides bringing the existence of "The Black Crook" home to everybody in the city, it forces the clergymen either to accept the invitation or to refrain from assailing a subject with the facts of which they refuse to acquaint themselves.

That must have been a diverting scene in a doctor's office in St. Louis. The physician had been troubled with a non-paying patient, who, had for two years neglected a bill of a few dollars. The other day, in balancing his books, the doctor gave it up for lost, and with a polite note made the lady who owed it a present of his services. Accompanied by one male and three female friends, the lady visited the doctor, paid his bill, and ordered the male companion to cowhide him. The doctor remonstrated by thrashing the breath out of his assailant until he sprained his wrist, when a colored girl, who was engaged as kitchen maid, appropriately "settled his hash" with a supplementary pummeling. The ladies retired in great haste, the doctor mildly intimating that, but for the unforeseen accident to his wrist, he would have subjected them to that timely correction which, according to appearances, their mothers had neglected in their earlier days. If ungallant, such heroic remedies would be more effectual than any other.

The law of compensation is kindly illustrated in the present plight of the New York *Herald*. In his discourse on reporting sermons, delivered a few days since, H. W. Beecher credited the *Herald* with publishing the first report of a sermon, whereupon that modest newspaper pricked up its ears, and, like Messrs. Dodson & Fogg, "looked as virtuous as possible." Now a former foreman of the New York *Tribune* denies Mr. Beecher's statement, and the *Herald* pettishly denies that Morse invented the telegraph, that Franklin discovered electricity, Watt the steam-engine, or Newton the law of gravitation. It is wretched, panting, and weeping. Like a small child, however, it clutches with the more vehemence its pet doll. "You didn't print the first sermon," says the *Tribune*; "I don't care," says the *Herald*, "my correspondent was caught and imprisoned by the Carlists, and my London Bureau is under the surveillance of Bismarck's spies. There!"

So profane are the gentlemen of Leith, Scotland, that a strenuous attempt is being made to amend their manner of conversation through the improving medium of the Police Court. The clergymen in the pulpits have warmly denounced profanity as a highly demoralizing practice, and the police are busily engaged in purging the community. So far, the results in the way of fines have been gratifying to the cause of pure language. What a mixed-up condition of affairs we should have were the law enforced in Chicago. How could one of our model officers carry a prisoner to the station-house without risk of arrest by a brother officer? By the time the original imprecator had reached the station, a whole platoon of policemen would be his fellow-prisoners, arrested on the same charge.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

Report of the Executive Committee upon Various Subjects.

Efforts to Secure Action on the Reincorporation Petition.

How They Have Been Thwarted by the Common Council.

The Citizens' Association held a meeting in their rooms, in the Merchants' Building, last evening. In the absence of the President, Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. R. C. Derickson was called to the chair. The attendance was decidedly below the average.

THE WATER-WORKS INVESTIGATION.

The following report of the Executive Committee was read by the Clerk:

"*To the Citizens' Association of Chicago:*

"The attention of your Executive Committee has been directed, since the date of their last monthly report, mainly to the consideration of the various important subjects mentioned in that and the previous one submitted to your body in October, and, although some subjects of minor interest have been duly introduced for consideration during the period of four weeks, since your last meeting they have been, with an exception, of such a nature as to render their disposition of comparatively easy accomplishment.

On Nov. 4 a resolution was adopted, on the representations of many well-known citizens, appointing a committee of experienced engineers for the purpose of examining the engines at the Water-Works, and, as a consequence of such examination, the water-system of the city, in such manner as will satisfy the public as to the supply, both present and prospective. This examination was commenced on this day, and is conducted with the cordial aid of the Board of Public Works and the City Engineer, and of the Chief Engineer of the Water-Works. The gentlemen comprising the Engineers' Committee are widely-known experts, and bring to the aid of their undertaking the experience of many years and the confidence of all interested in this exceedingly important work. Their report will be published as soon as circumstances will warrant.

ENLARGED WATER-MAINS.

"A special committee, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature and extent of the action of the Board of Public Works in the matter of laying enlarged water-pipes in the business part of the city, have made a favorable report.

"THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION have a report ready, or nearly ready, to submit to us, and that business will be the first and paramount consideration from this time until the final necessary action is taken. The report will be published as soon as made, and the policy and action of the Executive Committee will be made public from time to time thereafter.

THE REINCORPORATION PETITION.

The petition for the reorganization of the Municipal Government, which was filed with the city authorities on Nov. 2, has passed through several stages of corportion regulations which we have, through a special committee, kept watch of, and, although we do not believe it has been the subject of unnecessary delay up to this time, the period seems to have arrived when definite action on the part of the Common Council has become a necessity. It is stated that some discrepancies appear in the signatures in one or two of the many sheets of which the petition is composed, but we are informed that they are few and unimportant, and we have offered to bear the expense and trouble of verifying the signatures to such an extent as will comply fully with the law. We await further action on the part of the Common Council.

THE UNDERWRITERS' COMMITTEE.

"Since our last report we have received a visit from a Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, whose object was to investigate and report upon the various improvements made in our means of protection against fire, most of which have been inaugurated during the last three months. In order that our Association might have the views of these gentlemen and express their own, a meeting was called Nov. 21, which was largely attended, and the proceedings of which have been published. The Committee alluded to have not yet reported, but we have reason to believe that their opinions were generally favorable. Their report is expected at an early date.

"GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER has, as you are well aware, entered on the active performance of his duties, and his preliminary report, published Nov. 25, has been read with interest. The Board of Fire Commissioners we believe are affording Gen. Shaler every desired facility and support.

WORK AHEAD.

"The period is close at hand when the efforts of the Association will be required in a particularly active way to prepare and forward the necessary bills for our State Legislature, designed to effect changes in existing enactments and to carry out various measures which have originated in the Association, and our Committee on State Legislation has in course of preparation a series of bills to cover the points referred to them, and which will be supplemented by other matters at an early date.

The necessity for legal advice in money matters which are now before us has become so urgent and of such frequent occurrence that we have found it necessary to appoint a standing committee, which we are empowered to do by the by-laws, and the names of the gentlemen selected will be published in a few days.

By order of the Executive Committee,

J. C. AMBLER, Clerk.

MUNICIPAL REORGANIZATION.

The report of the Committee in charge of the petition for municipal reorganization was also read by the clerk:

"*To the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association:*

"The Committee having in charge the furtherance of the citizens' petition for incorporation under the general law respectfully report that they have had several conferences with Mr. Richardson, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, to which Committee the petition was referred by the Common Council, and on Saturday, the 28th ult., they attended the meeting of said Committee. Your Committee had an opportunity at the time last named to examine the petitions, of which there are a large number. They found that to one of these petitions was subscribed a number of

FICTITIOUS NAMES.

These names were of a comical and absurd character. There is no attempt made to give them even the appearance of real signatures. There are also a number of names on some of the petitions which appear to be in the same handwriting. Whether these were improperly written, or whether they were the names of mechanics and working-men who could not conveniently write at the time the petition was presented to them, and requested the parties circulating the petition to do so for them, your Committee has no means of determining. But, after discarding all names upon the petition to which any objection can be rightfully made, for any cause, your Committee are well satisfied, both from the inspection of the petitions and from their knowledge of the mode in which the greater portion of the signatures were obtained, that there will be found upon the petitions a much larger number of names of bona fide voters who voted at the last preceding city election than the law requires.

Since your Committee attended the meeting of the Judiciary Committee

THREE DIFFERENT REPORTS

have been presented to the Common Council,—one signed Ald. Richardson and Cannon,—one by Ald. Cambell and White, and one by Ald. Cullerton. Ald. Cullerton in his report has seen fit in his comments upon the signatures to some of the petitions to reflect upon the Citizens' Association, and to seek to hold it responsible for the improper signatures above referred to. The Citizens' Association has no control over the matter. Any citizen who chooses has the right to present and circulate petitions to the Common Council. If petitions are found with improper signatures, they were probably placed there by the opponents of this measure for the purpose of being used to discredit the other signatures, and of affording grounds of objection to any action being taken by the Council upon the petitions. If the Association had had the slightest suspicion that any persons circulating such petitions were acting in bad faith and seeking to prejudice the petition by appending improper and offensive signatures, it would certainly have been greatly for their interest, before presenting the petitions to the Common Council, where they had every reason to know they would be carefully scrutinized, to have examined the petitions, and by this means to have discussed and rejected such improper and fictitious signatures. Their failure to do so only furnishes evidence of the

GOOD FAITH AND FAIRNESS

with which the whole matter has been carried on on their part, and the censures of Ald. Cullerton would be more appropriately bestowed upon those persons, whoever they may be, whose contemptible course in subscribing these offensive and fictitious names has furnished to the opponents of the petition in the Judiciary Committee and in the Council the only possible grounds which they have of delaying or refusing action upon it. But, if the opponents of the measure have got up petitions with fictitious signatures, it does not deprive the legal voters of the right secured to them by law. The signatures to most of the petitions which were presented were obtained under the superintendence of Mr. A. D. Hyde, a well-known citizen of integrity and responsibility, and by assistants employed by him, whose names are indorsed upon the back of the various petitions circulated by them, and who can verify them, if desired, by their affidavits.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

in respect to the necessity of any proof whatever to verify the signatures. One view is, that in the absence of any contestants to the petition, or any evidence to the contrary, the petition should be assumed to be what it purports to be, and the signatures assumed to be prima facie bona fide, subject to the right of the Committee to reject any names found thereon, which, upon inspection, should appear to be those of non-residents, or fictitious, or otherwise objectionable, and if, after rejecting such names, there was found to be a sufficient number of signatures to which no valid objection appeared, the law should be deemed complied with and the vote should be ordered. The other view taken is that the city must be furnished with competent evidence that every name subscribed to the petition is that of a legal voter, and that, until such proof is furnished, the Council is not required to act. This view would, in practice, generally operate to

RENDER THE LAW NUGATORY,

as there is no method of obtaining any such proof provided by the law which authorizes the petition, and no persons are charged with the duty or the power of obtaining it. The law evidently contemplates nothing of the kind. To obtain such evidence, even if it were possible, would be attended with much labor and expense, and who is to be expected to furnish the funds or undertake the work which such an investigation would impose? In all cases where petitions of this public nature are authorized to be presented to municipal bodies, they are usually when presented assumed to be bona fide, and to require proof of the signatures of the petitioners is not according to the usual course. To require it in reference to a petition which must be signed by over 6,000 voters, and where the sole object is to

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

of the Executive Committee pon Various Subjects.

to Secure Action on the Re- Incorporation Petition.

hey Have Been Thwarted the Common Council.

ns' Association held a meeting in their
e Merchants' Building, last evening. In
of the President, Franklin MacVeagh, Mr.
son was called to the chair. The attend-
cidedly below the average.
E WATER-WORKS INVESTIGATION.
wing report of the Executive Committee
the Clerk:
ens' Association of Chicago:
ention of your Executive Committee has
, since the date of their last monthly re-
to the consideration of the various im-
jects mentioned in that and the previous
tted to your body in October, and,
ome subjects of minor interest have
troduced for consideration during the
ur weeks, since your last meeting they
with an exception, of such a nature as to
disposition of comparatively easy accom-

a resolution was adopted, on the repre-
f many well-known citizens, appointing a
f experienced engineers for the purpose
g the engines at the Water-Works, and, as
ce of such examination, the water-system
in such manner as will satisfy the public as
y, both present and prospective. This ex-
was commenced on this day, and is con-
th the cordial aid of the Board
Works and the City Engineer,
Chief Engineer of the Water-Works,
en comprising the Engineers' Committee
nown experts, and bring to the aid of their
the experience of many years and the
of all interested in this exceedingly im-
k. Their report will be published as soon
nces will warrant.
ENLARGED WATER-MAINS.
l committee, for the purpose of ascertain-
re and extent of the action of the Board of
s in the matter of laying enlarged water-
e business part of the city, have made a
port.
THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION
t ready, or nearly ready, to submit to us,
siness will be the first and paramount con-
rom this time until the final necessary ac-
. The report will be published as soon as
he policy and action of the Executive Com-
be made public from time to time there-

HE REINCORPORATION PETITION.
on for the reorganization of the Muni-
ment, which was filed with the city au-
Nov. 2, has passed through several stages
n regulations which we have, through a
mittee, kept watch of, and, although we do
it has been the subject of unnecessary de-
this time, the period seems to have
n definite action on the part of the Com-
l has become a necessity. It is stated that
pancies appear in the signatures in one or
many sheets of which the petition is com-
we are informed that they are few and un-
nd we have offered to bear the expense
of verifying the signatures to such an
ll comply fully with the law. We await
on on the part of the Common Council.
E UNDERWRITERS' COMMITTEE.
ur last report we have received a visit from
e of the National Board of Underwriters,
t was to investigate and report upon the
rovements made in our means of protec-
fire, most of which have been inaugurated
last three months. In order that our Asso-
ht have the views of these gentlemen and
ir own, a meeting was called Nov. 21, which
attended, and the proceedings of which
published. The Committee alluded to have
rted, but we have reason to believe that
ns were generally favorable. Their report
t an early date.
" GEN. ALEXANDER SHALER
re well aware, entered on the active per-
his duties, and his preliminary report,
ov. 25, has been read with interest. The
e Commissioners we believe are affording
every desired facility and support.
WORK AHEAD.
iod is close at hand when the efforts of the
will be required in a particularly active
re and forward the necessary bills for our
ature, designed to effect changes in exist-
ents and to carry out various measures
originated in the Association, and our Com-
ate Legislation has in course of preparation
ils to cover the points referred to them,
ll be supplemented by other matters at
e.
sity for legal advice in money matters
w before us has become so urgent and of
t occurrence that we have found it nec-
point a standing committee, which we are
o do by the by-laws, and the names of the
elected will be published in a few days.
f the Executive Committee,
J. C. AMBLER, Clerk.
MUNICIPAL REORGANIZATION.
t of the Committee in charge of the peti-
icipal reorganization was also read by the

utive Committee of the Citizens' Association:
mmittee having in charge the furtherance
ns' petition for incorporation under the
respectfully report that they have had sev-
nces with Mr. Richardson, the Chairman
iary Committee, to which Committee the
referred by the Common Council, and on
e 28th ult., they attended the meeting of
ttee. Your Committee had an opportunity
last named to examine the petitions, of
are a large number. They found that
se petitions was subscribed a number of
FICTITIOUS NAMES.
es were of a comical and absurd char-
e is no attempt made to give them even
nce of real signatures. There are also a
ames on some of the petitions which ap-
n the same handwriting. Whether these
perly written, or whether they were the
echanics and working-men who could not
write at the time the petition was pre-
em, and requested the parties circulating
to do so for them, your Committee
determining. But, after discarding all
the petition to which any objection can
made, for any cause, your Committee
tisfied, both from the inspection of the
d from their knowledge of the mode in
reater portion of the signatures were ob-
there will be found upon the petitions a
number of names of bona fide voters
the last preceding city election than the
.
Committee attended the meeting of the
ommittee
THREE DIFFERENT REPORTS
presented to the Common Council,—one
Richardson and Cannon,—one by Ald.
d White, and one by Ald. Cullerton. Ald.
his report has seen fit in his comments
natures to some of the petitions to reflect
izens' Association, and to seek to hold all
for the improper signatures above referred
izens' Association has no control over the
y citizen who chooses has the right to
l circulate petitions to the Common
f petitions are found with improper
they were probably placed there
opponents of this measure for
se of being used to discredit the
ures, and of affording grounds of objection
n being taken by the Council upon the pe-
he Association had had the slightest sus-
ny persons circulating such petitions were
d faith and seeking to prejudice the peti-
ending improper and offensive signatures,
tainly have been greatly for their interest,
nting the petitions to the Common Coun-
hey had every reason to know they would
y scrutinized, to have examined the peti-
y this means to have discussed and reject-
proper and fictitious signatures. Their
o so only furnishes evidence of the
GOOD FAITH AND FAIRNESS
the whole matter has been carried on on
nd the censures of Ald. Cullerton would
propriately bestowed upon those persons,
y may be, whose contemptible course in
these offensive and fictitious names has
o the opponents of the petition in the
ommittee and in the Council the only
unds which they have of delaying or re-
n upon it. But, if the opponents of the
ve got up petitions with fictitious signa-
s not deprive the legal voters of the right
them by law. The signatures to most of
s which were presented were obtained
uperintendence of Mr. A. D. Hyde, a well-
en of integrity and responsibility, and by
mployed by him, whose names are indorsed
ck of the various petitions circulated by
who can verify them, if desired, by their

ERE IS A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION
to the necessity of any proof whatever to
ignatures. One view is, that in the ab-
y contestants to the petition, or any evi-
contrary, the petition should be assumed
it purports to be, and the signatures as-
e prima facie bona fide, subject to the right
mittee to reject any names found therein,
n inspection, should appear to be those of
ts, or fictitious, or otherwise objectionable,
r rejecting such names, there was found
sufficient number of signatures to
valid objection appeared, the law should
d complied with and the vote should
. The other view taken is that the
e furnished with competent evidence that
subscribed to the petition is that of a legal
hat, until such proof is furnished, the
ot required to act. This view would, in
nerally operate to
RENDER THE LAW NUGATORY.
o method of obtaining any such proof pro-
e law which authorizes the petition, and no
charged with the duty or the power of ob-
The law evidently contemplates nothing
. To obtain such evidence, even if it were
uld be attended with much labor and ex-
d who is to be expected to fur-
funds or undertake the work which
investigation would impose? In all
petitions of this public nature are author-
presented to municipal bodies, they are
en presented assumed to be bona-fide,—
uire proof of the signatures of the peti-
ot according to the usual course. To re-
eference to a petition which must be signed
0 voters, and where the sole object is to

obtain the right to vote upon the question of a change in the form of municipal government, would seem to be most oppressive, and would put it in the power of any City Council to

DEPRIVE THE PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT

secured to them by this law. A majority of the Judiciary Committee being, however, of the opinion that such proof of the signatures was necessary, and your Committee being anxious to prevent all needless delays, and being confident that investigation would show that the petition was signed by a much larger number than the law required, waived all these questions, and made to the Judiciary Committee

AN OFFER IN WRITING

to have the petition verified by a comparison with the registers of voters at the preceding election, which offer was as follows:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1874.

"W. H. Richardson, Chairman of Judiciary Committee:

"SIR: The Citizens' Association having been advised that you deem it necessary that the names of the signers to the petition for incorporation under the general law should be compared with the poll-lists, for the purpose of determining whether the number of persons signed such petition who voted at the preceding general election, which is required by law, hereby offer to pay the expenses of employing the requisite number of clerks to make such comparison; such persons to be designated by your Committee, and the work to be done under the superintendence of Mr. A. D. Hyde, and to certify the result of such comparison under oath; provided, that the work shall be forthwith commenced, and prosecuted with due diligence to its completion.

"While it is not improbable that, in a petition so widely circulated in the city and so numerously signed as this has been, there may be found the names of persons not legally entitled to sign it, and it is possible that some names may have been improperly subscribed to the petition by the opponents of the measure for the very purpose of discrediting it, yet this Association has no doubt whatever that a far larger number of bona fide voters who voted at the preceding general election than the law requires will be found to have signed said petition. In behalf of the Citizens' Association.

"R. P. DERICKSON,
"L. B. BOOMER,
"E. C. LARNED,
"J. C. AMBLER,
"Committee."

Your Committee pressed upon the Judiciary Committee the immediate commencement of such investigation, but the majority of such Committee were in favor of reporting the petition back to the Council with the results of their examination of the signatures, and of obtaining from the Council instructions whether they should proceed to make the comparison of the signatures with the poll-lists or not; and such was the course decided upon, and the reports have since been made to the Council as stated. There is

ANOTHER QUESTION

in reference to the proper construction of the language of the act, which is important, and is not entirely free from doubt. The language of the law is: "Whenever an eighth of the legal voters of such city voting at the last preceding election shall petition," etc. Does this law require that only those voting at such last preceding election shall have the right to petition, or merely the number of such petitioners shall be equal to one-eighth of the whole number of voters at such preceding election? Meaning simply to refer to the number voting at such election to fix the number of petitioners, and not to require that each petitioner should necessarily have voted at such election? This would seem to be most consistent with the object of the law, as there seems to be no good reason why a legal voter of the city should be excluded from joining in the petition for a change of government simply because he did not happen to vote at the last city election. It would seem that if the language of the act is capable of this construction it ought to be adopted so as to give all legal voters at the time of the petition the right to join in it, whether they voted at any previous election or not.

The Committee have done all which it was in their power to do to obtain for the citizens of Chicago the right to vote upon the question of this profound change in the city charter, and if such right is denied to them the responsibility must not rest upon the Common Council.

R. P. DERRICKSON,
E. C. LARNED,
L. B. BOOMER,
Committee.

Secretary Storrs moved a resolution, of which notice had been previously given, amending the Thirteenth By-Law, providing that the reports of all committees shall be made in the first instance in writing. The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE GRANGERS.

THE McLEAN COUNTY GRANGE DECLARES AGAINST POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—The speeches made in the McLean County Farmers' Club last week, and reported in THE TRIBUNE, in which leading Grangers, who are also members of the Farmers' Club, declared that politics do enter into the transactions of the Granges, and are discussed in the Grange, has called out a very vigorous protest against such representation. To-day the County Grange met in this city and passed a series of resolutions which are most emphatic in contradicting the representations of those very reliable, though very indiscreet, gentlemen who made the speeches in the Club to which we refer. They assert that the Patrons of Husbandry are not political in any sense; that they desire the Farmers' Club to desist from asking the Granges to send delegations to their meetings, or, in other words, to attend strictly to their own business; that they do not tolerate political discussions in their meetings; that they are not in direct sympathy with any political party now in existence; and, finally, that members who represent the facts in any other than the above light, or who seek to commit the Grange to any political party, is no friend to the organization.

The County Grange has elected the following: Overseer, A. R. Northrup; Steward, R. A. Campbell; Chaplain, H. A. Myers; Treasurer, O. Barnard; Secretary, S. W. Sutherland; Gate-Keeper, J. B. Orendorff; Ceres, Mrs. M. F. Trott; Flora, Miss Bell Orendorff; Pomona, Mrs. L. R. Rhodes.

A COUNTY ORGANIZATION EFFECTED IN STEVENSON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Grangers of Stevenson County yesterday and to-day held a delegate Convention in this city. Out of twenty-seven Subordinate Granges, twenty-three were represented. Acting under a recommendation from the National and State Granges, a county organization was perfected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers for the ensuing year. John Hart and J. M. Chambers were elected as delegates to the State Grange. The Purchasing Agent of the Order submitted his report this afternoon. He claims to have saved $2,000 to the Grangers doing business through him the past year.

THE "GRANGER" CASES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—There are now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States three cases known as the Granger cases. These suits were brought to test the right of State Legislatures to enact restrictive legislation with respect to railroad monopolies. The case which comes up from Minnesota, which is considered as one of the most important, will, it is expected, be argued early in February. William M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York, will represent the railroads in all these cases.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Christopher C. Fletcher, of Fort Wayne, Ind., yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

The United States Court meets at Indianapolis Thursday.

The champion silver cup, valued at $600, which was won by Albert Garnier at the billiard match a year ago, was stolen from his saloon, in New York, yesterday.

About 5 inches of snow is reported in the Minnesota pineries. The ground is frozen hard, and the hauling of logs is fairly under way.

The different religious denominations in Akron, O., have united in an organization for the relief of the poor during the coming winter.

Mrs. John B. Poissant, of Omaha, committed suicide during an attack of temporary insanity late Monday night by throwing herself into a well.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, yesterday appointed the Hon. William S. Holman Trustee on behalf of the State for the Antietam National Cemetery.

The working time has been reduced to eight hours in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha and at the North Platte. The men are paid by the hour.

Nearly 500 cars of East-bound freight and over 500 of West-bound freight passed over the bridge at Omaha last week.

A low fellow, named Sandy Nelson, keeper of an Indianapolis assignation house, has sued William Powell, a citizen, who took energetic steps to break up his den, for $14,000 damages. The case is on trial.

Robert J. Johnson, formerly employed by the American Express Company, was found dead in a stable in Indianapolis yesterday morning, where it is supposed he went to sleep while intoxicated.

Considerable interest is already manifested throughout Nebraska about the removal of the State Capital from Lincoln. There is no doubt that strong movements will be made to effect it.

The internal revenue receipts of the Peoria District for the month of November, just closed, were $458,691.36, against $364,764.65 the corresponding month last year.

Senator Morton is expected at Indianapolis Thursday, on his way to Washington. It was not expected by his friends that he would take his seat in the Senate for two months at least. He has been much improved in health by the Hot Springs of California.

The bloody tragedy at Independence, Mo., last year, in which a father and son were killed, and a Marshal wounded, has at last been settled in court. Charles Peacock, who was supposed to have killed Elijah Childs, was yesterday acquitted.

The Hon. Gilbert Striker, Representative in the Legislature from the First District, Barry County, died at his residence, in Baltimore Township, Nov. 28, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Striker was one of the early pioneers of Michigan, having settled in Jackson County in August, 1885. Mr. Striker was father of the Hon. Daniel Striker, Secretary of State of Michigan.

Much anxiety is felt at Appleton, Wis., on account of the mysterious disapperance of a young man name Curtis, a student in Lawrence University. He was last seen yesterday afternoon near the river, acting in a strange manner, since which time no trace of him can be found. It is believed that too close application to study has made him insane, and that he has wandered off and become lost. Search is being made for him, but so far without success.

John Roach, who was sentenced at Bloomington Monday to serve twenty years in the State Prison for the manslaughter of Byron Dunlap, made an attempt to strangle himself last evening with a rope made from his blanket. He was nearly successful, being discovered just before it was too late. Monday he made an attempt to kill himself by jumping from the Court-House at [illegible]. He declares he will die before he will go to the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON.

An Issue on Civil Rights to Be "Forced" by Butler.

Proposition to Substitute the Hoar Educational Bill.

The Reciprocal Reclamations Clause of the Virginius Treaty.

Secretary Fish Insists on the Independence of the Virginius Claim.

The Public Debt Reduced During November by $123,427.

How Newspaper Postage Will Be Paid After Jan. 1.

The Workingmen's Order Committed to Currency Expansion.

A Substitute for the Little Tariff Bill Being Prepared.

PROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Senate, on the closing day of the last session, decided to postpone the Little Tariff bill, which was killed in the Conference Committee, until the first Monday in December. It was manifest that the conflicting interests could never be harmonized upon the bill in the shape in which it was originally presented by the Conference Committees. The tobacco interest, represented by Beck, of Kentucky, finally killed the bill. The Senate Committee and the Committee on Ways and Means have, during the recess, prepared a bill, which will be presented in the Senate on Monday as a substitute for this famous Little Tariff bill. It is believed by those who have been engaged in drafting this new bill that the compromise features will make it acceptable to those who opposed the conference report last spring. It is understood that some changes have been made with respect to tobacco and wines.

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS BILL.

Gen. Butler, on Monday, will insist that the House shall come to a yea and nay vote on the Civil-Rights bill, which is No. 2 on the calendar, and of which he claims to have special charge. It will require considerable parliamentary skill in view of the position of the bill on the calendar to prevent some formal vote upon it. Its present position gives it the key to the situation, and, if filibustering is attempted to evade a vote, the friends of the bill can compel the House to waste a great deal of time. The bill, in all its features, is the original Sumner bill. It contains the objectionable provision regarding mixed schools. Some of the friends of the bill are endeavoring to effect a compromise which shall result in striking out the mixed-school provision, and in substituting for it a provision devoting a certain portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to educational purposes. The proposed substitute is in substance the Hoar Educational bill, which passed the House in the Forty-second Congress, and which was postponed last winter to avoid defeat. Gen. Butler does not favor any compromise, but insists upon a direct vote upon the bill as it stands on the calendar.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

THE INTEREST REGARDING THEM CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The interest recently manifested regarding our diplomatic relations with Spain is constantly increasing. It is known that the Spanish Government has sought to traverse the complaint of the United States as set forth in the fourth paragraph of the Fish-Polo protocol, which reads as follows: "Other reciprocal reclamations to be the subject of consideration and arrangement between the two Governments, and, in case of no agreement, to be the subject of arbitration, if the constitutional assent of the Senate of the United States be given thereunto." It is known that Secretary Fish is not averse to this movement, but if Spain advances claims against the United States, based upon damages alleged to have occurred as the result of aid given to the Cuban insurgents by our citizens, as she undoubtedly will, he insists that such claims must be settled or adjusted

AS QUESTIONS ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT

of the Virginius controversy. The decision of Attorney-General Williams regarding the right of the Virginius to carry the American flag is quoted to sustain this distinction of the claims between the two Governments. We have carried out conscientiously all the agreements on our part of the protocol that could be carried out, and now demand that Spain shall carry out her part, regardless of the reciprocal reclamations alluded to in the foregoing quotation from that document. Their position is simply that damages have occurred to American citizens by

THE ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE

with a vessel on the high seas carrying our flag, that interference having been committed by the Spanish Government, and resulting in the massacre at Santiago de Cuba. We demand that these damages shall be settled first, and then offer to consider the question of reciprocal reclamations by arbitration or otherwise, as before stated. We are somewhat embarrassed by the result of the British demand against Spain for reclamation, but will insist on a settlement upon a basis of our own making, regardless of the sum awarded to Great Britain.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

A PLAN TO SIMPLIFY ACCOUNTS BETWEEN PUBISHERS AND THE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The report of the Commissioner to prepare instructions to Postmasters concerning the prepayment of newspapers and periodical postage after Jan. 1, 1875, sustains the recommendations of Third Assistant Postmaster-General Barber, as to a plan for carrying out the law in the most convenient and simple manner. Instead of placing stamps on separate periodicals or papers, or on the packages containing them, according to weight, the forms already printed show a current account with publishers, and after the printed matter is weighed the requisite amount of stamps is posted in the form of a receipt given to the publisher or his agent at the time of mailing, the credit and the receipt having a corresponding number.

INDIAN TITLES.

THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT—THE FEE TO ALL INDIAN LANDS IS IN THE UNITED STATES; THE INDIANS ARE ONLY LIFE-TENANTS—THE NULLIFICATION OF PINE LAND CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The following is the full text of the decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the character of the Indians to lands within their reservations, to which reference was recently made in these dispatches. The decision was rendered some months since, but it seems to have been kept from any great publicity until now. Mr. Chief-Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the Court:

"The Menominee Indians, by agreement and treaty, negotiated on the 8th and 17th of February, 1831, set apart and ceded to the United States certain of their lands in Wisconin as a home for such of the New York Indians as might remove to and settle upon them. As the lands were intended for a home for the New York Indians, it was provided that the President should prescribe the time for the removal of the Indians to, and settlement upon them, and, at the expiration of the time, apportion the lands among actual setters in such manner as he should deem equitable and just. If within the time prescribed they refused to accept the provisions of the treaty made for their benefit, or, having accepted, refused to remove from New York to settle on the lands, then the lands would be and remain the property of the United States. It was also distinctly understood that the lands ceded would be held by the tribes of New York Indians under such tenure as the Menominees held other lands, subject to such regulations and alterations of tenure as Congress and the President might direct. For this cession the United States paid the Menominees $20,000 (7 Statutes-at Large, page 343-349). On the 3d of February, 1838, the Christian and Orchard parties of the Oneida Indians, to whom a part of the Menominee cession had been apportioned, ceded to the United States all the lands set apart to them, excepting a tract containing 100 acres for each individual, or an aggregate of about 65,000 acres, which they reserved to themselves, to be held as other Indian lands are held. Of this tract, some 3,000 or 4,000 acres had been occupied and cultivated as farming lands by individuals of the tribe in severalty, with the consent of the tribe. Many of the Indians, including most of the young men, did not cultivate any of the lands as their own. A small number of the tribe cut timber from the part of the reservation not occupied in severalty, and made it into saw-logs, which they removed and sold to the defendants. The United States brought this action of replevin against the purchasers to recover possession of these logs, and, upon trial at the Circuit Court, the facts were found as establised by the testimony. In addition, evidence was offered tending to prove that the timber on the Reservation had been cut and sold by the Indians of the tribe continually since 1838, with the tacit consent of the officers of the tribe. Upon this state of affairs the counsel of the United States asked the Court to instruct the jury that the action could be offered and maintained. Upon the question of giving this instruction the Judges were divided in opinion, and it was certified to this Court for decision. We think that the action was properly brought, and that it may be maintained.

"The right of the Indians in the lands from which the logs were taken was that of occupancy alone. They had no power of alienation except to the United States. The fee was in the United States, subject only to this right of occupancy. This is the title by which other Indians held their lands. It was so decided by this Court as early as 1823 in Johnson vs. Macintosh (8 Wheaton, 574). The authority of that case has never been doubted. (1 Kent's Commentaries, 257, Worcester vs. Georgia, 6 Peters, 580.) The right of the Indians to their occupancy is as sacred as that of the United States to the fee, but it is only the right of occupancy. (Cherokee Nation vs. Georgia, 1 Peters, 48.)

"The right of use and occupancy by the Indians is unlimited. They may exercise it at their discretion. If the lands in a state of nature are not in a condition for profitable use, they may be made so. If desired for the purpose of agriculture, they may be cleared of their timber to such an extent as may be reasonable under the circumstances. The timber taken off by the Indians in such clearing may be sold by them. But to justify any cutting of the timber, except for use upon the premises, as timber, or its product, it must be done in good faith for the improvement of the land. The improvement must be the principal thing, and the cutting of the timber the incident only. Any cutting beyond this would be waste, and unauthorized. The timber while standing is a part of the realty, and it can only be sold as the land could be. The land cannot be sold by the Indians, and, consequently, the timber, until rightfully severed, cannot be. It can be rightfully severed for the purposes of improving the land, or better adapting it to convenient occupation, but for no other purpose. When rightfully severed it is no longer a part of the land, and there is no restriction upon its sale. Its severance under such circumstances is in fact only the right use of the lands. In theory at least the land is better and more valuable with the timber off than with it on. It has been improved by the removal. If the timber should be severed for the purposes of sale,—in other words, if the cutting of the timber was the principal thing and not the incident,—then the cutting would be wrongful, and the timber when cut become the property of the United States.

"These are familiar principles in this country, and well settled as applicable for tenants for life and remainder-men. But the tenant for life has all the rights of occupancy of the remainder-man. The Indians have the same rights in the lands of their reservations. Whatever the tenants for life may do upon the lands of the remainder-man, the Indians may do upon their reservations, but no more. In this case it is not pretended that the timber from which the saw-logs were made was cut for the purpose of improving the land. It was not taken from any portion of the land which was occupied, or, so far as appears, intended to be occupied, for any purpose inconsistent with the continued presence of the timber. It was cut for sale and nothing else. Under such circumstances, when cut, it became the property of the United States absolutely, discharged of any rights of the Indians therein. The cutting was waste; and, in accordance with well-settled principles, the owner of the fee may seize the timber cut, arrest in replevin, or proceed in trover for its conversion. The Indians having only the right of occupancy in the lands, the presumption is against their authority to cut or sell the timber. Every purchaser from them is charged with notice of this presumption. To maintain his title in his purchase it is incumbent that the purchaser should show that the timber was rightfully severed from the land.

"That the United States may maintain an action for cutting and carrying away timber from the public lands was decided in Cotton vs. the United States (11 Howard, 229.) The principles recognized in that case are decisive of the right to maintain this action.

"The answer of the Court therefore to the question propounded by the Circuit Court is in the affirmative."

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE WORKINGMEN'S INFLATION SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The Executive Council of the United Order of Workingmen gives out that that order has determined to use all its influence this winter in favor of inflation legislation. The Secretary of the Order claims that there are 74,000 lodges already organized in the country, and that these lodges constitute a compact formidable secret political organization. The financial policy of the Order consists in a proposition to abolish the national banking system, and to issue a greenback currency which shall not be based on gold, but upon the real and personal property of the nation. The Executive Council claim to be able to control several prominent men, and state that henceforth the Order will be an important element in politics.

THE REVISED STATUTES.

The printing of the Revised Statutes has been completed at the Government office. The statutes number 1,090 pages, and the index 600 pages. The analytical index is said to be a very masterly work. The alphabetical index is not yet begun, and it is not probable that the statutes will be ready for sale before January. It is evident that there will be considerable debate in Congress over this revision. There is a great disagreement as to the effect which the statutes have upon existing legislation. The Treasuary authorities insist that the Revenue laws have not been modified by the revision in any important particulars, and endeavor to show that all the cases which have been cited as changes made in the law by the revision are in point of fact not changes, but a reaffirmation of existing legislation. One case, however, was discovered at the Treasury Department yesterday, in an appeal case from New York, in which it would seem that there is a very evident change made by the revision. The case is that of brandies of the higher grades. The change which the revision seems to have made in the duty is from $2 per proof gallon to 50 per centum ad valorem.

A good many Congressmen conversant with tariff matters insist, on the other hand, that through inadvertence, or from other causes, there were

SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES

made by the revision which cannot be called a reaffirmation of existing law. The subject will evidently be discussed in Congress.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The rumor which was in circulation to-day that the Russian mission had been tendered to Col. J. W. Forney is without foundation. The mission has not been tendered to him, but it is understood that this place was yesterday offered to a person whose name is not disclosed.

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The President, in connection with the Civil-Service Commissioners, has recently made a new ruling in civil-service matters, in the case of a clerk who had resigned from the Treasury and been absent several months, and who was again to be reinstated. The point was raised whether he must be examined under the civil-service rules for reappointment. It was decided that an examination was unnecessary. The President has now under consideration the propriety of recognizing this principle as a general rule.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

Mrs. George Alfred Townsend met with a very serious accident this afternoon, and only escaped being burned to-death by the exhibition of great presence of mind and remarkable courage. Engaged about her rooms her dress accidentally caught fire, and before she could extinguish the flames she was very seriously, but not fatally, burned. The surgeons say that she will be confined to her room for a month.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session two hours to-day, discussing the President's message, in course of preparation. Secretary Robeson and Attorney-Gen. Williams were absent, the latter being in the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—The December statement of the public debt is as follows:

Six per cent bonds		$1,167,274,700
Five per cent bonds		552,525,200
Total coin bonds		$1,719,799,900
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000	
Matured debt	18,446,030	
Legal tenders	382,075,267	
Certificates of deposit	47,120,000	
Fractional currency	47,385,698	
Coin certificates	23,045,400	
Total without interest		499,626,365
Total debt		$2,252,550,290
Total interest		33,251,111
Cash in Treasury:		
Coin	$83,043,762	
Currency	16,699,311	
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	47,120,000	
Total in the Treasury		$ 146,863,073
Debt less cash in the Treasury		$2,138,938,334
Decrease during November		123,427
Decrease since June 30, 1874		4,149,907
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, interest payable in lawful money: Principal outstanding		$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid		1,615,587
Interest paid by the United States		24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c		5,510,044
Balance of interest paid by United States.		18,815,352

A Royal Baby.

The Duke of Edinburgh's baby has already begun to taste some of the sweets of royalty, having received a great number of nice presents from his royal relations, including a cradle in silver filigree, lined with pink silk, pink curtains, covered with white lace, held up by an elegantly chiseled pole, with a charming baby-face looking out from a knot of pink ribbons. Princess Beatrice has worked a quilt of white satin for this beautiful cradle, and embroidered the same with roses so natural as almost to deceive the eye. A silver-gilt service, consisting of a saucepan, plate, mug, spoon, and fork of the same, engraved with the arms of England and the initials of the royal baby, are also among the presents.

The December term of the Kankakee Circuit Court opened yesterday. There are 180 cases on the docket. Fry, who attempted the poisoning of the Atwood family, at Blue Island, last fall, will be tried on an indictment for stealing horses. Thomas, the negro burglar who was shot a few weeks ago, will not be tried at this term; and, from present indications, it is doubtful if his case will ever be passed upon by an earthly court.

OUR HEATHEN.

They Present a Wide Field for Missionary Labors.

These Present Have Fallen Into the Clutches of the Law.

Witness the Peculiar Burglary Reported from Kenosha,

In Which a Police Superintendent Is Said to Be Concerned.

The Public Administrator of St. Louis County Absconds.

Minor Criminal Items.

A THIEF-TAKER TAKEN.

HEAVY ROBBERY AT KENOSHA—HOW THE PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED—ARREST OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND THREE OTHER PERSONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 1.—Never was our little city under such a nervous state of excitement as at the present time. We have never been exempt from thieves and the smaller criminals that infest all places. But, on the morning of the 23d ult., the news flew like wildfire that a great crime had been committed in our midst.

THE BURGLARY.

On Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d, there were observed in the town three suspicious looking men. They put up at an obscure German hotel. It was observed that, while together, they held no conversation in the house; but, when they wished to say anything, two of them withdrew at a time. On Monday morning early, it was discovered that the jewelry-store of Mr. Miller was entered through the back window, his safe blown open, and all his stock of value taken. Among other property was about $350 in cash. On the opposite side of the store, the room was occupied by S. C. Johnson, with books, stationery, etc. The thieves took a lot of new gold pens which had just been received by Mr. J., which were worth about $300. From subsequent discoveries, there is no doubt that the burglary was done by the three men above alluded to, who were cracksmen from Chicago.

DETECTION.

Mr. Miller, after a thorough examination, in which he was ably seconded by District-Attorney Quarles and Sheriff Tetard, started for Chicago in pursuit of the criminals and property. While on the train, he saw Mr. E. C. Griffin, of this place, who was also going to Chicago. In the course of conversation with him on the subject, Mr. G. made the singular proposition to him, that, for the consideration of $1,100 in cash, he, Mr. G., would undertake to get the goods back. In reply, Mr. M. told him that he had not a dollar to pay with, and could not do it.

On arriving at Chicago, Mr. M. went immediately to his main creditor to inform him of his misfortune. That gentleman told him to accept the proposition, and generously furnished him with $800,—making, with the money stolen, the amount demanded. Then followed negotiations as to the manner of receiving the money and the delivery of the goods. Mr. M. urged that Sheriff Tetard, or the newly-elected Sheriff, Lucas, or Justice Stebbins, be the man to receive the stolen property and pay over the money. This Mr. Griffin, who acted as mouthpiece for the thieves, would not accept. No man would be accepted except Henry H. Walker, Chief of Police of this city. As this seemed the only condition on which the goods could be obtained, Mr. W. was telegraphed, and immediately went to Chicago and made the transfer, with the exception of a very valuable gold watch. We hear that this was done in an open street, in the daytime, in one of the outskirts of Chicago.

ARRESTS.

One week after the burglary, and, during this time, without the knowledge being conveyed to outside persons, our officers were very busy in hunting up facts which went to implicate some of our own citizens. It is true the three cracksmen were seen to leave the Kenosha depot at about 2 o'clock in the morning, one of them carrying a bag partially filled, and these parties jumped off the train when they got near Chicago; but it was also found that they had been stopping at a saloon not far from where the burglary was committed, and it was believed that they had aid from persons here in town. Therefore, E. C. Griffin, W. P. Fowler, Harry Desmond, and Henry H. Walker, were arrested. All gave bail but Mr. Desmond, who was lodged in jail.

EXAMINATION.

The parties were all charged as accessories before the fact. The two former are engaged in keeping a saloon. They are also more or less engaged in training horses. They have not been residents of Kenosha more than a year. It is reported that they came from Chicago here. Mr. Desmond is their cook. Mr. Walker is the Chief of Police of the city. From his position in society, and the high respectability of his parents, who are both dead, there is considerable sympathy felt for him. Very many do not believe in his guilt, but think he has been most imprudent, to say the least, in allowing himself to be made the tool of a den of thieves and vagabonds.

As the defendants obtained the privilege of having separate examinations, it makes the progress of the case long and tedious. The examination of Mr. E. C. Griffin, the first defendant, was commenced on Friday last, and was closed on the part of the State last evening. Seventeen witnesses were examined. This morning the examination of the defendant's witnesses will commence.

THE INDIANA WIFE-MURDER.

THE WIFE-MURDER CASE AT CLOVERDALE, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—George Martin, the man who murdered his wife at Cloverdale, day before yesterday, was brought to Greencastle on the 5 o'clock train this afternoon, and is now in jail. There is no excitement, and no probability that any attempt will be made at lynching. Martin is an ordinary looking man, rather under medium size, and does not appear capable of doing such a deed. He is said to be feigning insanity, and told several persons before being arrested that he had killed a man by the name of Akens, who, he said, had been playing cards with him, and they got into trouble, and Akens tried to stab him. It seems that Martin and his wife were visiting one Riley Stanton, at which house the deed was committed. Stanton, upon hearing the shot, interfered to prevent further shooting, when Martin tried to stab him, but did not injure him seriously. The woman was sitting in a rocking-chair with her babe, aged about 8 months, in her arms. He had given her ten minutes to retract something she had said a few days before. At the expiration of the time he placed a revolver to her head and fired, killing her instantly. He had been drinking quite hard lately, and was under the influence of liquor at the time.

MINOR CRIMINAL ITEMS.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY ABSCONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 1.—Mr. Henry Gambs, the Public Administrator of St. Louis County, has suddenly disappeared. It appears that for some ten days Mr. Gambs has disappeared from the public places and resorts where his presence was familiar, and from the fact that he had a large amount of funds in his hands, accumulated as such Public Administrator from the effects of deceased persons, there is a suspicion that he has proved a defaulter. It is ascertained that some days ago he drew $4,000 from a bank and left on the Iron Mountain Railroad. It is known also that he holds considerable sums accruing from the effects of various deceased persons, and also an execution has been issued against him for $30,000 in one estate, and with others pending. There is no occasion for general alarm, as the public interests have been guarded by Judge Woerner, of the Probate Court, who ordered Mr. Gambs some nine months ago to file a new bond, which is fully up to the requirements of the law. From information derived directly from the headquarters of the Police Department, there seems to be no room left for doubt that Mr. Gambs has absconded, and is now far hence. The exact amount of his defalcation has not been ascertained, but is set down at large figures, somewhere between $50,000 and $100,000.

SEDUCTION CASE AT MARSHALL, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 1.—The celebrated seduction case of The People vs. Waller Clark was commenced to-day in the Circuit Court at Marshall. The case has excited great attention on account of the standing of the parties concerned, who are among our wealthy and well-known citizens. The defendant, Clark, has lately fallen heir to a large fortune. The day was consumed in the examination and cross-examination of the girl Alice Morey, whose testimony produced a favorable impression. The defense have retained an imposing array of the best legal talent in the State. The case promises to be the most interesting of the kind ever tried in the county.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1.—F. X. Brasseau, of this city, was arrested last evening on a charge of forgery. The charge comes from his late partner in pine land and half-breed scrip business, William H. Grant, at whose instance a Receiver of the property of the firm was some time ago appointed. Brasseau was arraigned this forenoon and gave bail to appear next Saturday, when testimony for the prosecution will be submitted and further time be allowed for the defendant's testimony. The specific charge is for giving a power of attorney to dispose of the property of a female client of the firm. Interesting developments are promised by the prosecution, while the defense threaten to expose some of the mysteries of the half-breed scrip manufacture.

KILLED BY A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—During a quarrel on Tuesday night last between Henry Brown and Michael Maloney, a private watchman in South street, the latter struck Brown in the head with a club, causing a wound from which he died to-day. Maloney was arrested.

A FARMER MURDERED NEAR WATERTOWN, WIS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—A German farmer named John Borchertt, living near Watertown, in this State, was murdered last night by a blow upon the head with a hammer. His wife and two step-daughters have been arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators.

ABSCONDING CLOTHIERS.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 1.—Dranger & Myer, absconding clothiers, have gone to New Orleans with their booty. The goods they took from the establishment were packed in five large trunks, and amounted in value to nearly $100,000, consisting of jewelry, kid gloves, and other expensive wares. The trunks were smuggled across the Detroit River as ordinary baggage. Customs officials have gone after the parties, who, if found, will be arrested on a charge of defrauding the revenue.

A CHIEF OF POLICE ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 1.—A. C. Ferber, Chief of Police of Scranton, and Jacob Ferber and J. H. Schlager were arrested to-day on a charge of the murder of Michael Kearney in Scranton on the 14th ult., and brought here this afternoon.

TWO LADIES ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ill., Dec. 1.—Letters have been received here giving an acount of the robbery in Kansas City of Mrs. Bender and Miss Fogie, of this place, at a hotel in that place. They were robbed, while asleep, of their money and tickets to Denver.

STOREHOUSE BURGLARIZED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1.—The storehouse of Ruark & Morse, hardware dealers, in this city, was entered by burglars last night, and hardware and cutlery to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen. No clew as to who were the burglars.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 1.—Barney McCue was convicted to-day of the murder of John Deeter on the 25th of October last, at Muncy Dam.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—The police have arrested William Marshall, a young man, who, it is proved, was implicated in the burglary of the store in Weston, in this county, on Saturday night.

FOREIGN.

Election of Officers in the French Assembly.

President MacMahon's Message to Be Submitted To-Morrow.

Count Chambord's Last Letter Causes a Division of the Cabinet.

A Severe Engagement in the Argentine Republic.

The Government Army Loses 400 Men---A Drawn Battle.

Illness of the Czar of Russia---Rumor of His Insanity.

FRANCE.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1.—The National Assembly to-day re-elected Buffet President by a vote of 348 to 3 scattering. The Left remained neutral and did not vote. Martel, of the Left Centre, and Kerdrel and Benoist D'Asey of the Right, were elected Vice-Presidents.

MAC MAHON'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The *Journal de Paris* and *Presse* report serious differences in the Cabinet over the message of President MacMahon to the Assembly. A council of the Ministers was held this morning, when different views were pressed, and there was an agitated discussion. The message will be delivered to the Assembly before Thursday.

EFFECT OF CHAMBORD'S LAST LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 2—5:30 a. m.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the last letter of Count Chambord has caused a division in the Cabinet. Two Legitimist Ministers, in consequence of its injunctions, hesitate to support a demand for the organization of the President's powers. On account of this disagreement the terms of the Presidential message have not yet been agreed to by the Cabinet. The President will accept the resignation of the dissenting Ministers if they remain firm in their refusal.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—Advices from Buenos Ayres report that a battle was fought on the 25th instant, near Lavorde, between the Government troops and the insurgents. The national forces were commanded by Gen. Arras, and the insurrectionists were under Gen. Mitre. The engagement was a severe one, lasting three hours, and closing without a decided result. Four hundred of the Government troops were killed and wounded. The loss of the insurgents was not known. Col. Boizas, of the Government army, was wounded.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 30.—It is reported here that Gen. Mitre has sent a representative to Buenos Ayres to negotiate with the Government for a cessation of hostilities.

RUSSIA.

RUMORED ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—News is received here of the illness of the Czar of Russia, and it is rumored that he is insane.

THE CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says Russia contemplates the reassembling, next March, in St. Petersburg, of the International Law Conference lately held in Brussels. Exertions will probably be made to secure the consent of Great Britain and some minor States. The work of the Conference will be confined to the enactment of more purely philanthropic clauses of programme proposed by Russia. If these endeavors fail the three Northern Powers may possibly settle the matter alone.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOSS OF LIFE DURING A GALE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—5 a. m.—Twenty-one lives were lost on the Scottish coast during the gale of Saturday and Sunday.

MORE ANNEXATION.

The mail steamer from Cape Town, Africa, has arrived with news that Grigua Land had been annexed by the British authorities, thus completing the territorial connection between Cape Colony and Natal. It was believed that this acquisition would lead to the political union of the two colonies and the representation of Natal in the Cape Parliament.

CUBA.

A STRAY VESSEL.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 25, via Havana.—A Spanish gunboat arrived in this harbor to-day with a small schooner in tow flying the British flag. The vessel was found on the coast 25 miles from this port and 2½ miles from the shore. She still carries the British colors, although an armed crew from the gunboat is on board.

ITALY.

PROPOSED ANNUITY TO GARIBALDI.

ROME, Dec. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day several bills for a grant of an annuity to Garibaldi were read.

Signor Airghetti, President of the Ministry, agreed to the early consideration of the subject, and announced that the Government would submit a bill with the same object in view.

TURKEY.

AFTER AN EDITOR.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from Constantinople, states that the Grand Vizier has sued the editor of the suppressed *Levant Herald* for defamation of character, and that, in the event of his condemnation, the Turkish Government will apply to the British Embassy for the editor's expulsion from the country.

BRAZIL.

THE INTERNAL DISTURBANCES.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 30.—The Brazilian Government is actively suppressing the disturbances in the Provinces of Pernambuco and Parahiba.

SPAIN.

BERGA BESIEGED.

HENDAYE, Dec. 1.—The Carlists have laid siege to Berga.

RUNNING FULL TIME.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 1.—The manufacturing companies of this city, which have been running on short time, began on full time this week.

—Every conceivable method that could be thought of has been tried by the conductors of the several railroads using the bell-punch to beat the game, as they call it; but the latest which has come under the eye of the Superintendent of the Third Avenue Railroad is that of a wire run up the arm of a conductor, at the end of which is attached a bell, similar in sound to that in the punch, and connected with the little finger of the right hand. When fares are received the bell up the arm is rung, the passenger hears the bell ring, and presumes he is duly registered. Two of the conductors have been spotted with these wire bells.—*New York letter.*

OHIO.

Adjourned Meeting of the General Assembly.

Leading Points in Gov. Allen's Annual Message.

He Calls Attention to Certain Violations of the Sinking-Fund Act.

State and Local Indebtedness ---Taxable Valuation.

The Benevolent and Reformatory Institutions Well Managed.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 1.—Both branches of the General Assembly convened at 10 o'clock this forenoon, pursuant to adjournment last April. In the House 71 of the 105 members answered to the roll-call.

Bills were introduced making appropriations for all State expenses for the last quarter of 1874, and for 1875, amounting, in the aggregate, to $1,274,546.

A bill was introduced providing for the appointment of three persons as a commission to assist in disposing of the business now on the Supreme Court dockets.

In the Senate twenty-eight members answered to the roll-call.

GOV. ALLEN'S MESSAGE.

THE SINKING FUND.

The annual message of Gov. Allen was then read in each House. The Governor suggests that, among other wise and salutary provisions of the State Constitution, he deems as specially important at this time the provision that makes it not discretionary but imperative upon the General Assembly to establish a sinking fund for the gradual but ultimate payment of the State debt. On this point the Governor says: "The Convention which adopted the Constitution fully realized the necessity of providing forever against the creation of a public debt of indefinite duration so far as the payment of the principal of such a debt was concerned. It is for this reason that I desire to call your attention to the condition of the sinking fund. Sec. 5 of Art. 12 of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied. In contravention of this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly, at its session of 1872 and 1873, passed acts authorizing the temporary transfer of money from one fund to another, and, in pursuance of these laws, large sums were transferred from the sinking and common-school funds to the revenue and asylum funds. There still remain of these transferred funds, which have not been returned, the sum of $580,000 due the sinking fund, and the sum of $21,000 due the common-school fund. Last winter the Attorney General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, gave his elaborate opinion respecting the matter of these transfers, and declared the laws authorizing them to be unconstitutional. Since then, the public funds have been held sacred for the purposes for which they were collected. These unconstitutional acts are still upon the statute-book, and should be immediately repealed. It will be necessary for the General Assembly, at its present session, to make provision for the return of the transferred funds to the sinking fund, and to make further provisions for the payment of the interest and principal of our State debt, which will fall due in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876. On the 1st of January, 1876, there will be due on the principal of our debt, payable at the pleasure of the State, the sum of $1,494,865. There will be due interest upon the debt, including interest on the irreducible debt, in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876, about $1,200,000, making a total of $2,694,865 of the principal and interest. To meet this there is a present surplus in the Treasury of $450,569.82. The collections for 1875, which will be applied to the sinking fund, as estimates on the present levy, will be about $1,262,000, making a total of $1,712,359.82, which will leave a deficiency to be provided for of $982,296. The principal falling due is paid at the pleasure of the State, and it is for you to determine whether it shall be met when due, or paid as accumulations in the sinking fund shall warrant. But I would suggest that the credit of a great State, like that of an individual, is better preserved by being ready to pay its debts promptly at maturity.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1874, was as follows: Debts of counties, $3,482,575.62; debts of townships, including debts created by Boards of Education, other than for separate school districts, $329,339.08; debts of cities of the first and second class, $15,899,112.83; debts of incorporated villages, $884,355.18; debts of school districts, special, $1,290,024.65. Total, $21,886,007.36.

Meigs County has not reported.

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore, is: State, $7,988,205.30; local, $21,886,007.36. Total, $29,874,212.66. The irreducable debt is $4,122,191.86. The aggregate debts in Ohio, State, local, and trust fund, $33,997,204.52. The taxes levied in 1873, collectable in 1874, aggregate $26,474,459. The taxes levied in 1874, collectable in 1875, aggregate $27,614,729. The taxable valuation in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1874, are: Real estate in cities, towns, and villages, $354,849,197; real estate not in cities, towns, and villages, $697,408,537; personal property, $528,121,588. Total, $1,580,379,324, which is an increase over the grand duplicate of 1873 of $13,104,865.

BENEVOLENT AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

The Governor says: From a personal inspection of the benevolent institutions he is satisfied that in the main they are well managed, and that much good has arisen from the reorganizing acts of last year.

The Penitentiary has been managed with ability and financial success. Its report shows that it has netted the State, during the year, over and above the salaries of officers and expenses of maintenance, the sum of $23,425.59; and over all expenses, including manufacture of gas for State buildings, repairs, etc., the sum of $7,412.02. This is a good showing for a year of financial distress and diminished demand for convict labor.

MINING TROUBLES.

The Governor merely refers to the troubles in the mining districts last summer in a few words, stating that at the critical moment prompt interposition of the moral authority of the State was found sufficient to restore harmony without a resort to the material power of the State.

RAILROADS.

On the subject of railroads the Governor says: "Railroads are not only of great utility, but have become a necessity to the country. They should not be hampered by vindictive and vexatious legislation, but as the servants of the people, enjoying peculiar franchises, they should be held strictly amenable to judicious legislation that will prevent them from becoming the masters of the people. Their rights should be protected by law, and the rights of the people should be protected against such encroachments as tend to make them the victims of monopoly."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Governor commends the Agricultural College and the militia to the fostering care of the General Assembly; urges such additional legislation as is necessary for the proper protection of the lives and health of the coal miners; renews his suggestions of last year as to economy in public affairs, and closes with the following words: "It is a question for your serious consideration whether the compensation of our county officers is not disproportionate to the salaries of other public officers and of persons in private life. Public servants should be reasonably compensated, but salaries and fees should not be so high as to make the getting of office a profession and to enable candidates and applicants to buy their way to public places."

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

In the House this afternoon, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to prepare amendments to the Constitution.

A resolution was offered to provide for the election of all State, county, and township officers on the second Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November; also, to authorize the election of Township Trustees for three years, which was laid on the table.

A resolution was also offered and laid on the table asking Congress to fix the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000.

A bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so that ten days' notice must be given to saloon-keepers before they shall become responsible, and requiring suits at law against them to be made separately.

CITY FIRES.

The alarm from Box 343 at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by a fire in the cooper-shop of Haas & Bros., Nos. 179 and 181 West Harrison street. Loss, $1,500; no insurance.

A fire occurred on Blue Island avenue yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock, which caused a loss of about $2,400. The flames were first discovered in a two-story frame building, No. 245, which was damaged to the extent of $1,000. Jacob Cramer ownod the premises. C. R. Lynch occupied the building as a shoe-store. His loss on stock is $1,000, and insurance $3,500 in the Globe of this city. The fire extended around the corner to Nos. 401 and 403 West Twelfth street. The former number was occupied by Duagos & Co. as an oyster saloon; loss, $100; no insurance. August Herskin, cigar dealer, occupied No. 403. His loss is $300, and insurance $400, in the Globe. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A slight fire occurred on the first floor of No. 46 Clark street, in the Carver Building, at 1:45 o'clock this morning, and was the occasion for an alarm from Box 12. A charcoal furnace had been carelessly left in a room on the first floor, and it set fire to the woodwork. The building was soon filled with smoke, and for a time it appeared as if a large fire was about to ensue. The damage was mainly by water, and will not exceed $100.

OBITUARY.

GEN. ROBERT O. TYLER.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Yesterday afternoon Gen. Robert O. Tyler, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Military District of the Atlantic, died very suddenly of neuralgia of the heart.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago, Dec. 1.

ARRIVED.

Schr Josephine Dresden, Ludington, lumber.
Tug Leviathan, Grand Haven, towing.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARED.

Prop Oconto, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Roanoake, Buffalo, 600 brls flour.
Prop Alpena, Alpena, 2,600 bu corn, 7,000 bu oats, 300 brls flour, 200 brls pork, 30 tons bran.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 1.—DOWN—Prop Old Concord.

UP—Props Russia, Colorado, stmr Keweenaw arrived up; barges N. Mills, Egyptian and consort; schr James Couch. The Couch goes into winter quarters here.

WIND—Southwest, gentle; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 1.—DOWN—Prop Cuba.

UP—The schr Annie Vought, which will go into winter quarters here.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO.

The navigation season is now virtually ended. There are still a few vessels outside, but these will strip and go into winter quarters as fast as they arrive.

—Although this season has been an unusually disastrous one, still the Traders' Insurance Company of this city have cleared from marine insurance alone the sum of $47,000.

—The schr A. G. Morey, while towing up the river yesterday morning, collided with the prop Plymouth. The Morey lost her jibboom, and the propeller was also slightly damaged.

—The weather outside is rather rough, and the lake is again covered with a thick fog, making it extremely perilous for the vessels still out. The vessels that arrived yesterday were badly iced, and the worst among them were the schrs Bay State, Imperial, and J. W. Brown.

ELSEWHERE.

The prop Arabia has again struck upon the Lime-Kilns. The tug Livingston, with steam pumps, has gone to her aid.

—The small schr Morning Star, of Green Bay, is ashore and full of water at Walker's Place, near Escanaba. She has a full cargo of fish.

—The loss of the Eveline Bates, Capt. Parks, proves to be only a rumor. The Lyman Casey, also reported lost, has arrived safely at Ogdensburg.

—The new propeller building at Clark's yard, Detroit, for Capt. John Pridgeon, was launched Saturday. She was named the John Pridgeon, Jr. She is 235 feet over all, 36 feet beam, 17 feet depth of hold, and will carry about 1,700 tons.

—The schr H. D. Moore, of Chicago, which went ashore several weeks ago near the north pier at the entrance of Grand Haven harbor, has been gotten off in good condition, and is now in winter quarters at Grand Haven.

—The tug Muir was unsuccessful in her attempt to tow the water-logged scow Ella Doak to Milwaukee from Sheboygan. Upon reaching the lake the Doak capsized, and was again righted with the assistance of the schr Island City and towed back into the harbor.

—The new dwelling-house for the keeper of Fort Gratiot light is inclosed and plastered, and Capt. Sinclair, the light-keeper, now occupies a portion of it. It is a fine two-story brick building, and, when fully completed, will be a very commodious and pleasant residence.

—The scow Pearl, of Fairport, loaded with lumber, came ashore at Geneva, O., Monday morning. On board was found the body of a man supposed to be J. Graham, of Fairport, and the body of a boy aged about 14, both evidently frozen to death, the bodies being completely covered with ice. That of the boy was found lashed to the rigging. The scow is a total wreck, and has the appearance of having been run into. Nothing was found on board to indicate where the scow was from or where it was bound.

—The close of navigation will leave the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in an advanced stage of completion in every particular except the new lock. The canal west of the guard-lock, 1,800 feet, has been deepened to 16 feet and widened to 140 feet. The same work has been done for nearly 2,000 feet east of the guard-lock, and to within 500 feet of the lift-lock. All this work is thoroughly completed, and much of the trenching done on the uncompleted portion. The money so far expended on the work—including the uncompleted portion—is $450,000. There is yet unexpended of the appropriations so far made $400,000. It is estimated $400,000 more will be required to complete the whole work, and that three years' time will be required to do it. The new lock, to be used in conjunction with the old locks, and located by the side of them, is to be 515 feet long by 80 feet wide and 18 feet deep, making but one lift for the entire fall of the rapids.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

Will be found to possess those qualities necessary to the total eradication of all billious attacks, prompt to start the secretions of the liver, and give a healthy tone to the entire system. Indeed, it is no ordinary discovery in medical science to have invented a remedy for these stubborn complaints, which develop all the results produced by a heretofore free use of calomel, a mineral justly dreaded by mankind, and acknowledged to be destructive in the extreme to the human system. That the properties of certain vegetables comprise all the virtues of calomel without its injurious tendencies, is now an admitted fact, rendered indisputable by scientific researches; and those who use the Mandrake Pills will be fully satisfied that the best medicines are those provided by nature in the common herbs and roots of the fields.

These Pills open the bowels and correct all billious derangements without salivation or any of the injurious effects of calomel or other poisons. The secretion of bile is promoted by these Pills, as will be seen by the altered color of the stools, and disappearing of the sallow complexion and cleansing of the tongue.

Ample directions for use accompany each box of Pills. Prepared only by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, at their principal office, corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and for sale by all druggists and dealers. Price, 25 cents per box.

A Valuable Discovery.

DR. J. P. MILLER, a practicing physician at 327 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa., has discovered that the extract of cranberries and hemp cures headache, dyspeptic, nervous, and sick headache, and nervousness. Prepared in pills, 50 cents a box, and sent by mail by the Doctor, or by Lord, Smith & Co., 86 Wabash-av., Chicago.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE
RICHMOND
PRINTS
IN
"Chocolate Standard Styles,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),
AND
"Standard Gray Styles,"
(Copyrighted Ticket),

Recommend themselves to users of Calico for their DURABILITY OF COLOR, BEAUTY OF DESIGN, STRENGTH OF CLOTH, and fitness for all seasons.

NOTHING
BETTER FOR DAILY WEAR OR A CHRISTMAS GIFT TO FRIENDS.
FOR SALE BY DRY GOODS DEALERS.

MILLINERY.

WINTER STYLES.
HATS
AND
BONNETS,

Including a large line of choice TRIMMED GOODS, stylish and attractive. Black and Colored Velvets, good quality and close prices; Ostrich Tips, Wings, Feather Bands, etc.

241
WEST MADISON-ST.
WEBSTERS'.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Kocher & Seavey is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

GEO. E. KOCHER,
M. M. SEAVEY.
Chicago, Nov. 28, 1874.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

A flow of currency to the country for hogs, and a good demand for loans, continue to be the salient features of the financial situation.

The orders from the country to-day were numerous, and reached the average. The banks are still ordering freely from New York, as is shown by the New York bank-statement of last week, in which the decrease in deposit and in legal tenders is about equal, and manifests a shipment Westward of over four millions of legal tenders.

The supply of New York exchange is abundant, and the price is unchanged. Some of the banks are drawing exchange against their balances in New York, preferring that course to paying express charges on currency; the orders for pork are making exchange, though not so much as if the packers did not confine their shipments to orders; and many of the country banks are sending in exchange for currency. The rate is still 75c to $1 discount between banks for $1,000.

The clearings to-day were $4,800,000. The settlements on the Board of Trade have been distributed through the latter days of November, and do not, therefore, swell the clearings of the 1st.

The cold weather and the nearness of the holidays have had a perceptible effect in improving the retail trade of the city.

Business at the banks is good. Counter business is very active, and the demand for loans is steady and good from all branches of the city wholesale trade. Rates of discount remain firm at 10 per cent a year to regular borrowers at the mercantile banks, with exceptional concessions of 1 or 2 per cent at the other institutions to outside borrowers with good enough collaterals. Street rates are 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 9@10 per cent.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railroad Company have negotiated their remaining mortgage bonds to pay off all their floating debt, and out of the earnings have taken up the preferred stock dividend due next March. The managers announce that hereafter these dividends will be met promptly as they mature.

The New York detectives, in following up the parties implicated in the forging of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway bonds, believe that they have unearthed a nest of forgers, embarked in a scheme for flooding the street with counterfeit bonds. The losses which have arisen from the counterfeiting by experts of lithographed bonds have been serious enough to lead the New York Stock Exchange to consider the advisability of recommending all corporations issuing bonds to have them elaborately and expensively engraved.

The liability of National Bank stockholders has been defined by Judge Blatchford, of New York, in the case of the Eighth National Bank of that city. The Court held that stockholders in National Banks remain liable in the manner prescribed by the law so long as they permit their names to remain upon the books of the bank and neglect to transfer their stock upon the books to some one who shall accept and succeed to the liability, even though the stock may have been sold and assigned on the back of the certificate of stock, or a power of attorney given to transfer it; for, if it were otherwise, all the stock of a bank might be taken in, as this was, by the officers of a bank, and the intent of the law for the benefit of creditors be defeated; or it might happen that in the case of a bank in failing circumstances (the certificates of stock passing by delivery from hand to hand after the first assignment or power in blank to transfer) no person could be found to represent the liability of a stockholder. The only method, therefore, in which a stockholder can relieve himself from liability is to see to it that his stock is transferred on the books of the bank to the buyer when he sells it. The case has been appealed.

BONDS AND GOLD.

Preston, Kean & Co. quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62, ex. int.	112¼	112½
United States 5-20s of '64, ex. int.	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s of '65, ex. int.	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '65—Jan. and July	118⅜	118⅝
5-20s of '67—Jan. and July	119¾	120
5-20s of '68—Jan. and July	119½	119¾
10-40s	113¾	114
United States new 5s of '81, ex. int.	112⅝	112⅞
United States currency 6s	116	116¼
Gold (full weight)	111⅛	112
Gold exchange	111⅛	112
Sterling, sixty days sight	....	485½
Sterling, sight	....	490½
Cable transfers	....	492
Chicago City 7s	....	Par & int
Cook County 7s	99½ & int	Par & int
Illinois 10 per cent school-bonds	....	Par & int
West Chicago park-bonds	....	93 & int

INTEREST ABROAD.

The following are the rates of discount at the leading cities abroad:

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.
Paris	4	3½
Amsterdam	3½	3½
Hamburg	..	4¼
Berlin	5	4
Frankfort	5	4
Vienna and Trieste	4½	4⅝
Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona	6	6@8
Lisbon and Oporto	4	4
St. Petersburg	6	6
Brussels	4½	4¼
Turin, Florence, and Rome	5	4¼
Antwerp	6	5½
Bremen	3½	3¼
Leipzig	5	4½
Genoa	5	4½
Geneva	4½	4¾
Copenhagen	5@5½	5@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark street, quote:

London, 485½@490½; Paris, 515@511¼; Hamburg and Bremen, 95½@96¼; Berlin, 95¼@96¼; Frankfort, 40¼@41¼; Holland, 41@41¼; Denmark, 55¼; Sweden, 27¾; Norway, 110.

CABLE TRANSFERS.

London, 492; Paris, 510½.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Money active and in good demand at 3½@5; late dealings, 4½, and 5 for call loans. Prime mercantile paper a shade higher, in anticipation of a generally higher market; 5@8 per cent for approved double-named, and 5½@10 for single names.

Sterling dull throughout the day, and at the close was weak at 484@485 for sixty days, and 489¾@490 for demand.

Produce exports, $5,000,000.

Customs receipts, $377,000.

Specie shipments, $100,000.

Gold fell off from 112¼ to 111⅝, one of the recent pools having, it is said, unloaded at 112. Carrying rate, 1 per cent. Borrowing, 3 per cent and flat.

Clearings, $45,000,000.

Treasury disbursements, $96,000.

Governments opened strong and higher in some instances, and closed strong. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroads active and strong. The leading feature was an advance of ½@1 per cent in Pacific Mail issues. A heavy business was done in Union Pacific firsts and sinking funds, the former selling at 92¾ and the latter at 76½.

Stocks more active than for some time. Speculative stocks opened ⅛@½c above the closing quotations of yesterday, with the exception of Erie, which was ⅝ lower, in consequence of an order granted restraining the Company from paying interest. Late in the day the stock became strong and active on the announcement that the Supreme Court had dissolved the injunction granted yesterday. The market continued strong, with Northwestern and Union Pacific as the features, until an advance of ½@1½ per cent occurred, after which there was a general falling off, followed by an advance, but at the close there was a slight reaction on realization of sales. Transactions aggregated 276,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Consolidated Coal, 26,000 Cumberland, 36,000 Erie preferred, 18,000 Harlem preferred, 30,000 Michigan Central, 31,000 Northwestern preferred, 30,000 Wabash preferred, 12,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 24,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred, and 36,000 Columbus, Chicago, & Indiana Central.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	112½	Coupons, '68	119¾
Coupons, '64	114¼	New 5s	112⅝
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s	114
Coupons, new	118⅝	Currency 6s, ex int.	116¼

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	96½	Virginias, old	38
Tennessees, old	75	N. Carolinas, old	27
Tennessees, new	75	N. Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	39		

STOCKS.

Canton	60¼	St. Paul	39¾
Western Union Tel	81¼	St. Paul pfd	58⅛
Quicksilver	35	Wabash	31¼
Adams Express	114	Wabash pfd	45
Wells, Fargo	83½	Ft. Wayne	95¼
American Express	65¾	Terre Haute	10½
U. S. Express	64½	Terre Haute pfd	26½
Pacific Mail	45	Chicago & Alton	101¼
New York Central	101⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	106½
Erie	28¼	Ohio & Mississippi	33¼
Erie pfd	42	Cleve., Cin. & Col	65
Harlem	130⅛	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	103½
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	10½
Michigan Central	77¼	Lake Shore	81¼
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne	88⅜	Illinois Central	97½
Northwestern	46½	Union Pacific bonds	92¼
Northwestern pfd	62⅝	Union Pacific stock	36¼
Rock Island	102	Central Pacific bonds	96⅝
New Jersey Central	107	Del., Lack., & W	109

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Dec. 1:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dean st, 94½ ft n w of Ridgeville road, n e f, 24x100 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 30	$ 2,000
West Ohio st, 262½ ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x121½ ft, dated April 28, 1873	1,000
The premises No. 761 Milwaukee av, dated Nov. 30	3,000
West Monroe st, 202 ft e of Throop st, n f, 32x133½ ft, dated Dec. 1	7,500
Indiana av, 240 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 20	6,000
Michigan av, s e cor Sixteenth st, w f, 50 ft to alley, with frame building, dated Aug. 7	45,000
Same as the above, dated Nov. 24	45,000
Belden av, 166 ft e of Halsted st, s f, und ¼ of 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 3	2,062
Francisco st, 190 9-10 ft s of West Lake st, w f, 25 9-10x130½ ft, dated Nov. 30	1,500
West Washington st, 100 ft e of Francisco st, s f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 30	1,500
Washington st, 60 ft w of Dearborn st, n f, undivided ⅛ of 20x180 ft, dated Dec. 1	26,833
State st, 148½ ft n of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 50x181½ ft, dated Oct. 24	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 28 and 29, Block 8, Orvis' n e ¼ s e ¼, Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1	$ 1,000
Lot 43, Block 1, of Block 5, Taylor & Kreigh's e ½ of n w ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 19	1,400
Lots 26 to 50, Block 90, in University Subdivision, in Sec 7, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1	5,000
Lots 26 to 50, in Block 10, same subdivision as the above, dated Dec. 1	5,000

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	16,361	12,471	5,379	8,110
Wheat, bu	71,480	120,380	2,875	25,462
Corn, bu	88,090	25,950	....	392
Oats, bu	32,280	44,350	12,531	9,175
Rye, bu	1,940	4,887	....	....
Barley, bu	17,300	14,360	3,019	17,259
Grass seed, lbs	29,870	91,800	47,167	....
Flax seed, lbs	118,200	135,840	41,300	20,680
Broom-corn, lbs	4,210	26,500	25,000	500
Curedmeats, lbs	87,500	120,090	1,219,400	2,878,548
Beef, brls	260	120	623	....
Pork, brls	65	810	1,005	2,123
Lard, lbs	163,310	309,120	475,722	902,464
Tallow, lbs	32,757	36,070	....	103,000
Butter, lbs	68,091	213,517	29,260	46,220
Dres'd hogs, No	1,060	1,133	1,018	988
Live hogs, No	30,490	39,067	2,631	6,846
Cattle, No	1,864	1,438	245	589
Sheep, No	520	90	419	....
Hides, lbs	239,330	202,151	227,671	178,119
Highwines, brls	510	391	470	112
Wool, lbs	93,170	35,260	92,440	26,638
Potatoes, bu	3,652	300	....	260
Lumber, ft	2,126,000	1,492,000	1,100,700	1,182,000
Shingles, ft	3,380,000	1,520,000	508,000	492,000
Lath, No	1,500,000	70,000	3,000	96,900
Salt, brls	4,332	5,000	3,237	2,047

Also the following, without comparisons:

	Received.	Shipped.
Poultry, lbs	6,680	27,560
Poultry, coops	62	....
Game, pkgs	49	....
Eggs, pkgs	289	5
Cheese, bxs	327	62
Dried fruits, lbs	6,592	8,800
Green apples, brls	663	....

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 4,923 bu wheat, 5,346 bu corn, 3,599 bu oats, 1,123 bu rye, 5,698 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars No. 1 spring, 115 cars No. 2 do, 22 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (146 wheat); 11 cars high mixed, corn, 64 cars No. 2 do, 50 cars rejected do (125 corn, of which 25 are old); 2 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (30 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car no grade do; 11 cars No. 2 barley, 13 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do; also 19,000 bu No. 1 barley by lake. Total (334 cars), 149,000 bu. Inspected out: 3,800 bu wheat, 1,981 bu corn, 3,249 bu oats, 3,281 bu rye, 4,929 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active to-day, and most of them tended downward, as a consequence of rather better receipts and free deliveries, while the pressure on the unsquared December deals came altogether from sellers, as parties who had not filled were not obliged to do so, while some of those who took in produce this morning were not able to hold it. The shipments of grain were almost nothing, giving a considerable increase in stocks.

Dry goods were distributed to a pretty large aggregate, both local and interior dealers ordering freely of staple and fancy articles. Prices were firm and unchanged. Groceries were reported reasonably active, with values generally steady. Coffees, though at the moment steady, are tending to lower prices. Sugars, on the other hand, show something of a hardening tendency, owing to the closing up of some of the Eastern refineries, and curtailed production of others. Sirups, molasses, and rice are easy. Spices, soaps, starch, and candles remain firm. In the butter and cheese markets the only new features were the development of an easier feeling in low and medium grades of butter. Dried fruits were unchanged in values. Fish remain quiet and firm. No changes were apparent in the coal, wood, pig-iron, and leather markets. Oils remain steady in price. Canned goods are in better request and ruled firmer.

Lumber was quiet and unchanged. A portion of yesterday's fleet was at the docks, but there was no demand; hence, quietness. Metals, iron, and nails were in fair order demand in the aggregate at recent prices. Hay was quoted higher, the greatest advance being for timothy, which is wanted to ship to Pittsburg and neighboring cities. The receipts here continue light, which leads many to think that the crop in this State and vicinity was not so large as first estimated. Broom-corn, hops, and wool were quiet and firm, especially hops, which have recently advanced in New York and abroad, and are likely to go still higher. Seeds were quiet. The trading in potatoes was of a retail character. Few car-lots were offered. Green fruits were quiet, and some varieties dull and weak. The market is overloaded with apples, and there appears to be no way to reduce the stock except by the slow process of selling a barrel or two at a time. Poultry and game were in large supply and slow. The new rule of the Produce Exchange—to sell all dressed poultry by the pound—goes into effect to-day.

Highwines were active and firmer. The market opened with light sales at yesterday's decline, but when New York was reported strong, at $1.02½, there was a better demand, and ½c advance was paid at the close. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 97c, and 100 brls at 97½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in better supply, the receipts being 1,060 head. There was a fair demand, but no sales were reported on the floor, as buyers and sellers were apart in their views. Choice lots were nominal at $8.00@8.20 per 100 lbs, and fair at $7.70@8.00.

Provisions were again active and weak. The fact that hogs were in large supply, and 15@25c per 100 lbs lower, and that a mistake had been made in reckoning the average weights for October, made speculative holders more anxious to sell, but they were met willingly by buyers, though the market fluctuated rather severely on pork. At the close prices were 35@40c per brl lower on pork, 30@35c per 100 lbs off on lard, and ⅛@¼c lower on meats. Liverpool was unchanged on lard, and New York weakened only after the state of our market was known there. The downward movement was therefore local only, and due to a different view of the question of supply to that heretofore entertained. Operators saw that the yield of product was greater than their estimates, and rather free deliveries this morning helped to weakness. Meats for European account were in fair demand, but the orders seemed to be limited to about ½c below the figures asked by holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, or seller the year, $19.75@19.80; do, seller January and February, $20.10@20.20; do, seller February, $20.35@20.40; do, seller March, $20.85@20.90; prime mess, $17.50@18.00; and extra prime, $15.00. Lard, cash or seller the year, $13.15@13.20; do, seller January and February, $13.35@13.40; do, seller February, $13.55@13.60; do, seller March, $13.95@14.00. Sweet-pickled hams, 11½@11¾c for 16@15 lb average fresh cured; green hams, 15@16 lbs average, 10½@10¾c for December; green meats quoted at 6¾c for shoulders, 9½@9¾c for short ribs, and 9¾c for short clear; dry-salted meats, loose, at 6⅞@7c for shoulders, 9¾c for short ribs or long clears, 10c for short clears, and 9½c for Cumberlands. The same, boxed, ½c above these prices. Long clears and short ribs, boxed, 10c, seller December; do short clears, 10⅜c; do, shoulders, 7¼c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, $8.25; extra mess do, $9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease, 7@11c. Sales were reported of 2,000 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month (or year) at $20.00; 500 brls do at $17.90; 750 brls do at $17.80; 1,500 brls do seller February at $20.60; 250 brls do at $20.57½; 5,750 brls do at $20.55; 3,500 brls do at $20.50; 2,500 brls do at $20.45; 2,250 brls do at $20.40; 250 brls do at $20.37½; 250 brls do at $20.35; 3,250 brls do seller March at $21.00; 1,000 brls do at $20.90; 1,000 tcs lard seller the year at $13.37½; 250 tcs do at $13.30; 500 tcs do at $13.25; 500 tcs do seller January at $13.50; 1,250 tcs do seller February at $13.75; 750 tcs do at $13.70; 250 tcs do at $13.65; 1,300 tcs do at $13.62½; 500 tcs do at $13.60; 250 tcs do at $13.57½; 250 tcs do at $13.55; 250 tcs do at $13.52½; 3,250 tcs do at $13.50; 250 tcs do seller March, at $14.17½; 1,250 tcs do at $14.00; 200 tcs loose lard at $12.70; 150,000 lbs green shoulders at 6¾c; 120,000 lbs short ribs at 9¾c; 20 boxes do at 10c; 80,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 10¾c; 20,000 lbs do at 10½c; 20 boxes long cut hams at 11¼c; 100 boxes do at 10⅛c.

The stock of pork in New York is 16,687 brls, against 16,405 brls a month ago, and 20,324 brls a year ago.

Flour was very quiet, and steady at former quotations. The market was a shade easier than two or three days ago, when some holders asked 5@10c per brl advance, but we did not change quotations then. The buying to-day was all done by local dealers. The stock here is reported at 52,350 brls, against 55,575 a month since, and 27,000 brls a year ago. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls spring extras at $4.65; 300 brls do at 4.60; 100 brls do (Morning Glory) at $4.50; 100 brls do (low) at $3.75; 400 brls do on private terms; 210 brls buckwheat at $6.50; 125 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 1,585 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Choice to favorite winters	$ 5.50	@	6.50
Common to good do	5.00	@	5.25
Choice spring extras	4.50	@	5.00
Fair shipping do	4.12½	@	4.50
Patent spring extras	6.00	@	9.00
Superfines	3.00	@	3.75
Rye flour	5.00	@	5.25
Buckwheat flour	6.00	@	6.50
Bran	16.00	@	16.25

Wheat was less active, and ½@⅝c lower, the feeling being quite weak in the latter part of the session. Liverpool was stronger, under the fact that but a light amount of wheat is headed that way, and there was a better demand in New York for export, but that caused greater strength in ocean freights, which prevented buyers from paying an advance for the wheat. The tendency here was in the other direction. The grain is coming in more freely than heretofore; advices from the country indicate that the farmers are marketing their wheat more freely, which fact promises larger receipts in the future. Our higher prices are diverting wheat to this point which would go to Milwaukee under ordinary circumstances. There is scarcely any shipping demand, and but little is expected till after the holidays, when it will go forward at the rate of 27c per bu to the seaboard instead of by the low rates hitherto ruling on the water. All these things tended to weaken our market, making holders anxious to sell, added to which the December deliveries were rather larger than was expected. The most discouraging feature of the day was, however, the indication that the moneyed men favored the bear side. Present indications are to the effect that, whatever may be the course of our market during the next few weeks under accumulating stocks, the British markets will be strong. They have received much less wheat than they expected, the Russian ports are now closed, or about closing, and France cannot afford to export wheat at present quotations. Hence wheat will be wanted from the United States this winter to supply deficiencies. Seller January opened at 94c, receded to 92⅞c, rose to 93⅜c, and declined to 92¼c at the close. Seller the month sold at 91¼@92⅛c, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring closed nominal at 91¼c for regular, No. 1 do at 94c, No. 3 do at 85c, and rejected do at 80½c. Minnesota was quiet, closing at 93@93½c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at 94c; 16,400 bu No. 2 spring at 92c; 4,400 bu do at 91¾c; 8,200 bu do at 91½c; 2,800 bu do at 91⅜c; 6,800 bu No. 3 spring at 85½c; 12,800 bu do at 85¼c; 1,600 bu do at 85c; 400 bu rejected spring at 81c; 7,400 bu No. 1 Minnesota at 97c; 400 bu do at 96c; 1,600 bu No. 2 do at 93½c. Total, 63,600 bu.

Corn was less active, and irregular. Old corn, for delivery any time this month at the option of the seller, was weak, at the same range of prices as yesterday, though Liverpool was stronger, and New York was held higher. The option opened at 74c, and declined to 72c, closing firmer at 72⅝c, with a fair business doing in the way of settlement. Cash No. 2 (old) was weak, and averaged ½@3c lower than yesterday. There was no demand for it except to fill shorts, but several lots sold for November were undelivered at 3 o'clock yesterday, and the demand for that purpose kept up the premium to 1½c till about 1 o'clock. Early sales were made at 75c, and the market declined to 73c at the close. New No. 2 sold at 66½@67c cash, 66½@66⅝c seller the year, and 66¾@67½c seller January, all closing at the inside. Seller May sold at 71½@72c. The stocks in store increased 183,556 bu during last week, and fully 50,000 bu more since Saturday, with a prospect of a much further increase before the holidays. The new corn is in good demand for consumption, and was relatively firm to-day, though in good supply. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 old at 75c; 10,000 bu do at 74½c; 25,000 bu do at 74¼c; 5,000 bu do at 74⅛c; 21,600 bu do at 74c; 10,000 bu do at 73¾c; 20,000 bu do at 73½c; 7,400 bu do at 73c; 8,200 bu do, new, at 67c; 12,400 bu do at 66½c; 26,600 bu do at 66⅛c; 3,600 bu rejected at 65c; 24,000 bu do, new, at 63c; 3,200 bu by sample, new shelled, at 63½c; 1,600 bu do at 63c; 3,600 bu ear at 70c, delivered at Stock-Yards. Total, 192,200 bu.

Oats were dull and weak, but only averaged ¼c lower. The receipts were not large, but New York was easier, and the deals for last month were out of the way, while there was little pressure to buy for this. The market was moderately active early, but soon fell off to almost nothing. Seller the month (year) opened at 53⅛c, and declined to 52⅛c at the close. Seller January sold at 52¾@53⅛c, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 52⅛c, and white at 54c. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 53⅛c; 5,000 bu do at 53¼c; 9,200 bu do at 53c; 5,600 bu do at 52⅝c; 1,800 bu do at 52½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 49½c; 600 bu do at 49¼c; 1,200 bu by sample at 55c; 600 bu do at 54½c; 600 bu mixed at 54c; 1,200 bu at 52c; 600 bu at 51c; 600 bu at 50c, on track. Total, 33,200 bu.

Rye was quiet, and 1c higher, being in fair demand, while there was little disposition to sell. The only sales reported were 400 bu No. 2 at 95½c; 2,000 bu do at 95c, and 400 bu by sample at 70c, on track. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and averaged about ½c higher than yesterday. Seller the month sold at $1.22½@1.23½, closing at $1.23@1.23½. Seller January sold at $1.24@1.25, closing at $1.24½. Cash No. 2 closed at $1.23 for regular, to $1.24½ for A., D. & Co.'s receipts. No. 3 closed at $1.09 in the Central, and at $1.11@1.11½ in other houses. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.21½; 5,800 bu do at $1.23½; 5,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.23; 10,000 bu do at $1.22½; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.12½; 800 bu do at $1.12½; 2,000 bu do at $1.11; 400 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.09; 400 bu by sample at $1.28; 100 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.20; 500 bu do at $1.20 on track; 500 bu do at $1.15 delivered. Total, 37,100 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Nov. 28, 1874.	Nov. 21, 1874.	Nov. 29, 1873.
Wheat—			
No. 1 red	291	291	....
No. 2 red	9,256	9,256	1,403
Rejected winter	1,121	1,121	279
No. 3 winter	4,730	4,730	310
No. 1 spring	18,862	12,365	7,705
No. 2 spring	560,078	414,352	179,459
No. 3 spring	87,424	61,624	35,329
No. 1 N. W. spring	36,612	9,027	44,715
No. 2 N. W. spring	281,340	261,524	114,248
Rejected spring	21,253	19,133	21,123
No grade spring	961	961	611
Total	962,019	804,384	405,182
Corn—			
White	....	....	4,064
Yellow	5,254	14,249	31,688
No. 1	834	14,637	60,237
High mixed	160,670	66,450	160,559
New high mixed	22,022	12,681	....
No. 2	400,392	311,731	579,478
New No. 2	70,152	23,235	....
Rejected	19,876	52,792	51,150
New rejected	74,160	14,955	....
No grade	2,815	2,489	2,412
Total	696,775	513,219	889,558
Oats—			
No. 1	....	....	5,475
No. 2 white	45,133	41,135	41,530
No. 2	178,312	125,099	134,745
Rejected	11,901	9,494	51,198
No grade	1,524	2,124	1,538
Total	236,870	177,852	234,486
Rye—			
No. 1	1,280	833	1,608
No. 2	29,264	35,811	32,864
Rejected	3,047	2,174	1,562
No grade	....	....	100
Total	33,591	38,818	36,134
Barley—			
No. 1	2,000	13,000	456
No. 2	221,846	243,466	197,679
No. 3	34,382	33,483	166,676
Rejected	8,739	8,054	24,467
No grade	....	....	937
Total	266,967	298,003	390,215

Total of all kinds in store, 2,196,222 bu. These figures show an increase during the past week of 157,635 bu wheat, 183,556 bu corn, 59,018 bu oats, and a decrease of 5,227 bu rye, and 31,036 bu barley. Total increase, 363,946 bu.

The following was the amount of grain in store in Milwaukee on Saturday last, as compared with the same time last year:

	1874.	1873.
Wheat, bu	305,620	141,591
Corn, bu	10,245	23,767
Oats, bu	21,374	11,889
Rye, bu	2,805	8,691
Barley, bu	85,841	79,109

The following were the stocks of grain in store in regular warehouses in Peoria at the close of the week ending Nov. 28, 1874, and for the corresponding week:

	Nov. 28, 1874.	Nov. 21, 1874.
Wheat, bu	30,093	39,618
Corn, bu	52,063	33,362
Oats, bu	61,533	55,054
Rye, bu	22,536	23,578
Barley, bu	2,232	2,120

LATEST.

The leading produce markets were moderately active and lower in the afternoon. Wheat declined ⅝c, corn ⅝@1c, and oats 1c. Wheat opened at 91¼c and closed at 90⅝c for December; and at 92⅜c, closing at 91⅝c, seller January. Corn sold at 72½c down to 71¾c seller the year, closing at the inside, and cash closed at 72@72½c. New, seller the year, sold at 66½c, and do, seller January, at 67c. Oats were weak, declining 1c, closing at 51⅛c seller the year, and 51½c seller January. Mess pork was firmer, with sales as follows: 250 brls seller February at $20.50; 500 brls do buyer January and February at $20.90; 500 brls seller March at $20.85; 500 brls do at $21.00. Lard was firmer. Sales: 500 tcs seller February at $13.55; 1,250 tcs do at $13.60; 1,000 tcs do at $13.65; 750 tcs do at $13.70.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was moderately active and 10@20c higher. Seller February was quoted at $20.50@20.60; cash or seller December, $19.80@19.90; seller March $20.90@21.00. Sales: 1,250 brls seller February at $20.55; 1,000 brls do $20.57½; 500 brls do at $20.60.

Lard was firmer. Seller December closed at $13.22½@13.25; seller January, $13.40@13.45; seller February, $13.65@13.67½; seller March, $13.90@13.95. Sales: 500 tcs seller February at $13.65; 500 tcs do at $13.67½. Meats were quiet and easy.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

ALCOHOL—Firmer at $1.95@1.97.

BROOM-CORN—The market is rather quiet. A few orders are received, but the Eastern trade has fallen off, nevertheless the market is firm. Quotations: Extra hurl, 11@12c; No. 1 hurl, 9@10c; brush that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 8½@9½c; do, that will work itself into a common to fair broom, 7@8c; choice stalk braid, 8@9c; inferior brush, 7@7½c; crooked, 3½@6½c.

BUTTER—In common to fair qualities, owing to a falling off in the shipping demand, there is less firmness among holders generally, but the weakness does not amount to a decline, nor is any material shrinkage apprehended. So far as choice grades are concerned the position of the market is quite as firm as on the date of our last weekly report. The wants of the local trade are sufficient to keep the market bare of desirable table grades, and holders are firmer at full prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 33@38c; medium to good grades, 26@32c; inferior to common, 19@24c; common to choice roll, 25@32c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature is noted in connection with the bagging market. Extreme quiet is still prevalent, and the tenor of prices must still be considered in buyers' favor. Liberal purchasers are accommodated at a ½c concession from the quoted prices, but in a small way full prices are asked: Stark, 33c; Lewiston, 31c; Montaup, 31c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag, 29½c; Otter Creek, 30c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 16@18c; gunnies, single, 15@17c; do double, 26@27c; wool sacks, 54@57c.

COOPERAGE—Barrels were dull and easy, under larger offerings and little inquiry from packers, who are, temporarily supplied: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; flour barrels, 48@53c; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; pork staves, rough, $15.00@19.00; do, bucked, $18.00@22.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@22.00; bucked or sawed, $26.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $25.00@28.00; do, bucked, $28.00@30.00; flour-staves, $7.50@8.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9c; tight poles, $28.00@30.00. Sales 1,500 pork barrels at $1.55.

CHEESE—Orders continue to come chiefly confined to amounts sufficient to supply current trade requirements, but in the aggregate the week's sales are liberal, and not below the average of past seasons at a like period. Stocks are tolerably full, and embrace an excellent quality of cheese. Following are the prices current: York factory, 15@15½c; Western do, mild, 14@14½c; lower grades, 9@13c.

COAL—Is selling at former prices, but the increased activity accompanying the advent of cold weather has given the market a firmer tone, both for anthracite and bituminous varieties. We quote: Lehigh, $10.50@11.00; Lackawanna, range, $10.00; Lackawanna, other sizes, $9.50; Pennsylvania cannel, $9.00; Indiana cannel, $8.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Brooks, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market ruled steady the past week at the decline previously noted:

Acid, citric, lb	$ 1.35	@	1.40
Acid, oxalic, lb	22	@	30
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	55	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	33
Asafoetida, lb	30	@	35
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	1.20	@	1.25
Borax, ref., lb	15	@	18
Blue vitriol, lb	13	@	15
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	2.00	@	2.10
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	80	@	85
Chloroform, lb	1.15	@	1.25
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	20	@	30
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	75
Gum Arabic, sorts	25	@	35
Gum camphor, lb	30	@	35
Gum opium, lb	10.00	@	10.25
Gum shellac, lb	85	@	90
Glue, white, lb	45	@	80
Iodine, lb	5.50	@	6.00
Lye, cone, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.75	@	7.00
Oil bergamot, Sand., lb			8.05
Oil, castor, gal	1.30	@	1.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	4.75	@	5.00
Potassa, chlor., lb	38	@	40
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	75	@	80
Potassium, iod., lb	3.50	@	3.75
Potash, Babbitt's, in balls, 4 doz in case			7.50
Potash, Babbitt's, in balls, 2 doz in case			4.00
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.50	@	2.55
Red precip., lb	2.30	@	2.40
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.05	@	1.10
Soap, Castile, gen., lb	12	@	16
Sulphur, lb	5	@	6

EGGS—Were scarce and firm at 25@27c for fresh, and 20@24c for pickled and stale lots.

FISH—A steady moderate business is being prosecuted by jobbers of fish, and the market retains the steady, firm tone so long characterizing it. Stocks of all descriptions are now fair, and the trade are prepared to promptly fill all orders. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.35; No. 2 do, $5.15@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; bank codfish, $6.25@6.50; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $9.75@10.00; ocean trout, 2 doz and 4 doz ⅌ case, $9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Activity continues a feature of the market for foreign fruits, and prices, almost without exception, are firm. In domestic assortments the movement is still sluggish. Buyers are only taking such quantities as seem necessary to meet current trade requirements, and stocks in receivers' hands are steadily augmenting. Nuts are in better demand at unchanged prices: FOREIGN—Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, new, 19@20c; figs, layers, new, 22c; Turkish prunes, old, 11½@12c; do new, 14@14½c; French prunes, new, 15½@16c; raisins, layers, new, $3.25@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $4.15@4.25; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@12c; Zante currants, old, 6½@6¾c; do new, 7½@7¾c; citron, 36@38c; lemon peel, 22@23c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan apples, new, 8½@9c; new Indiana and Illinois, 6½@7½c; Southern, 6@7c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do mixed, 6½@7½c; do pared, 22@25c; blackberries, new 11@11½c; raspberries, new, 39@41c; pitted cherries, 33@32c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 24@25c; Naples walnuts, 16@18c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 13@14c; Brazils, 10½@11½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 10@11c; do second quality, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, firsts, 7½@8c; African peanuts, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were dull and weak. Stocks are large, and much of the fruit is decaying. The demand is entirely local. Cranberries are steady. Malaga and Messina lemons, $7.50@8.00; Louisiana oranges, $3.00@7.00 per brl; apples, per brl, $1.50@2.00; winter do, $2.25@2.50; cranberries, $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do, $9.00@10.00; Malaga grapes, $5.00@6.50 per keg, and $10.00@11.50 per brl.

GROCERIES—During the week there has been a decline of a ¼c in coffees, an ⅛c in sugars, and 2@3c in New Orleans molasses. At the reduction the market for sugars and coffees is now steady, but in molasses and sirups there are still signs of weakness. Spices are in good request at steady rates, and soaps, candles, and other side goods are moving fairly at steady rates. The general trade is fair for the season. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7@7½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34½@35½c; O. G. Java, 32½@33½c; Java, No. 2, 29@30c; choice plantation Ceylon, 23¼@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@22¾c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; roasting do, 18@18½c; Singapore Java, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica fancy, 23@24c; do prime, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@24½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 15½@16c; do, short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@7¾c; Rangoon, 6½@7c; Carolina, 8@8½c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11¾c; crushed and powdered, 11⅛@11½c; granulated, 11⅛@11¼c; A, standard, 10⅝c; do No. 2, 10⅜c; B, 10½c; extra C, 10⅛c; C No. 2, 9⅞c; yellow, C No. 1, 9½@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7¾@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@9c; common do, 8@8½c; N. O. common to choice, 8½@9¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house sirup, 60@65c; extra do, 70@75c; New Orleans molasses, choice, new, 78@80c; do prime, 72@75c; do, common, 62@65c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 53@58c; common molasses, 40@43c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 7@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18½c; cloves, 55@58c; cassia, 33@35c; pepper, 27@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.45@1.50; ginger, African, 25@28c; do Calcutta, 18@20c.

SOAPS—German Mottled, 6¾@7c; Golden West, 4¾@5c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6¾@6¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; True Blue, 6¾@6¾c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@9½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Timothy has advanced during the week, under a continued good demand for shipment and light offerings. Prairie is firmer, being in moderate supply, and good request for home consumption: We quote: Timothy, prime, $18.50@19.00; No. 1, $18.00@18.50; No. 2 do, $16.50@17.00; mixed, $15.00@15.50; choice upland prairie, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 do, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, or slough, $10.00@11.00. LOOSE, ON WAGONS—Timothy, $17.00@19.00; prairie, $14.50@15.00; oat straw, $10.00@11.00.

HIDES—Have ruled uniformly steady through the week, but are reported weak this morning: Green city butchers', 7½c; green cured, light, 9½c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 7½@8c; green calf, 15c; veal, 12c; dry flint, 18@19c; dry kip, 19c; dry salted hides, 14@15c; deacon skins, 45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds prices; branded, 10 per cent off; sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40c.

HOPS—Were quiet but firm, in sympathy with New York, where prices have recently advanced. Quotable at 38@40c cash.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand. Quotations are lower than a week ago, though large sales had been made previously at the reduction:

Iron	2 8-10	@ 3	rates
Horse shoe iron	4¼	@ 4½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	4¾	@ 5	rates
Norway iron	7½	@ 8c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9	@ 9½c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	10½	@11c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23c	rates
English spring steel	9	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@12	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8	@10 c	⅌ lb

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand continues fair and the market steady. Zinc advanced ½c since last week. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $11.50; do, 12x12, $12.00; 14x20, $12.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.00; do, 20x28, $22.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 28c; small, 29c; bar, 30c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½@9c; lead pipe, 8¼@8½c; cut do, 8½@9c.

COPPER—Bottoms, 33c; sheathing copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 to 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, 35 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $3.62½ rates: 10@60d, per keg, $3.75; 8d and 9d do, $4.00; 6d do, $4.25; 4d do, $4.50; 3d do, $5.25; 3d do, fine, $6.75; clinch, $6.50; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—The oil trade is quiet, with the exception of carbon and one or two other descriptions. Prices remain steady and firm at the following range: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14@14½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17½@18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.10; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 85c; linseed, raw, 83@85c; do, boiled, 86@90c; whale, 77@78c; sperm, $2.25@2.35; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.05; do, extra, 85c; do, No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; elephant oil, 90c; plumbago oil, 75c; turpentine, 43@44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15@15½c; naphtha, common, 12½@13c.

PIG-IRON—No new features have recently been developed in the pig-iron market. Trade is dull, as is usually the case at this stage of the season, and prices are comparatively steady. We continue to quote: Scotch (according to brand), $45.00@47.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $33.00; do, No. 2, $32.00; do, No. 3, $35.00; do, Nos. 4 and 5, $33.00; Massillon, $37.00; Tuscarawas, $37.00; American Scotch, $39.00.

POTATOES—The receipts of the week were 27,479 bu. The cold, wintry weather has had the effect to lessen the receipts both by lake and rail, hence little doing in car lots. The market is firm, and choice stock advanced early. Eastern were quoted at 80@85c and 90c from store; Western at 70@80c; common varieties, 55@82c.

POULTRY AND GAME—There was a fair demand for turkeys and chickens for Thanksgiving, but the receipts were very heavy and a large quantity of stock was left over, which, with the daily receipts, has been more than enough to supply the trade since. Consequently prices have ruled low and irregular. Game is lower, having accumulated largely during the week. Dressed poultry will be sold by the pound hereafter, under the rules recently established by the Produce-Exchange. Quotations: Turkeys, dressed, 7@10c; chickens, dressed, $2.00@3.00, or 7@8c per lb; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; prairie chickens, $3.50; mallard ducks, $2.50@2.75; quail, 75c@$1.00; venison saddles, 12½c.

SEEDS—There has been a light speculative demand for timothy during the week, but the offerings were so small that little was done. However, prices were held higher, and a few sales were reported at the advance. The stock of timothy in this city is quite large, but it is held off the market for the spring trade. Quotations, $2.10@2.65. Clover was quiet, but firm, at $4.40@5.60. Hungarian was quoted at 85c, and millet at 75c; flax, $1.86@1.90. Sales to-day were: 15 bags timothy at $2.40; 11 bags clover at $5.60; 37 bags do at $5.59; 6 bags millet at 75c.

SALT—Prices were advanced to-day 5c for fine and 10c for coarse. The market is fairly active: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.65; Canada do, $1.70; ordinary coarse, $1.90; coarse diamond, $2.12½; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00@4.25.

TEAS—A good business is doing in Japan teas, and at very full prices, but other descriptions are unqualifiedly dull, and may be bought at a greater or less concession. We make no change in our list: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do, choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.05; common to fine old hyson, 55@65c; common to imperial, 45@60c; good to choice do, 95c@$1.05; fair to good gunpowder, 70@85c; choice Pingsuey, $1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, $1.30@1.35; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@65c; common do, 35@45c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote the market firm and fairly active at the subjoined range of prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 85@85c; choice, 70@75c; medium, 58@63c; common to fair, 45@53c; poor to common, 42@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 80@85c; half bright, 65@70c; black, sound, 50@55c; common black, 44@47c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 35@45c; medium, 31@32c; common, 29@30c.

WOOD—The demand is light, and prices remain unchanged. Beech, $7.00@7.50; maple, $8.00@8.50; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.50.

WOOL—There was no change. Stocks are light and wool is held firmly:

Good to prime tub-washed	55@57c
Poor to good tub-washed	45@53c
Fine and medium washed fleece	45@47c
Coarse washed fleece	40@44c
Medium and coarse unwashed	30@34c
Fine unwashed	27@30c

Unmerchantable and burry wool, 5@10c less.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following is the revised tariff. Rates for the seaboard points are advanced 5c on grain, meats, and fourth class, and 10c on flour. Freights to the intermediate points remain as before:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs.	Cured meats in bulk.
Boston	50	1.00	50	55
New York	45	90	45	50
Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Baltimore	40	80	40	45
Albany	40	80	40	45
Washington, D. C.	40	80	40	50
Pittsburg, Steubenville, Bellaire, and Bridgeport, O.	25	50	25	30
Wilmington, Del.	40	80	40	50
Wilmington, N. C.	64	1.14	..	..
Savannah, Ga.	67	1.34	..	..
Wheeling	30	60	30	35
Cleveland	20	40	20	25
Buffalo and Suspension Bridge	25	50	25	30
Akron, O.	30	60	30	35
Norfolk, Va.	48	95	..	..
Petersburg and Richmond	47	94	47	..
Charleston	67	1.34	..	..

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The receipts since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,864	30,490	520
Tuesday	2,000	48,000	700
Total	3,864	78,490	1,220
Same time last week	8,184	63,763	3,303
Week before last	5,792	55,313	2,189

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	245	2,631	419

The friends of R. B. Organ will be pleased to learn of his promotion to the responsible position of General Western Stock Agent of the Great Western Railroad of Canada. Mr. Organ is a young man of ability and indefatigable energy, and his promotion is well merited. He assumed the duties of his new office to-day. The position of Assistant Stock Agent of the Michigan Central, made vacant by the promotion, has been given to Thomas Bitner. The appointment of Mr. Bitner will no doubt give entire satisfaction, he, like his predecessor, being thoroughly conversant with the live-stock transportation business.

We are informed that 19,000 lbs is now the minimum weight taken by the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne Road, instead of 20,000 lbs, as formerly. We are not aware that any changes have been made by the other Eastern routes.

The regular monthly report of Secretary Williams, showing the movement of live stock during the month of November, is published below. It shows that our receipts, as compared with November, 1873, have increased to the extent of 27,812 cattle, 111,106 hogs, and 12,259 sheep. The average weight of the hogs received was 247 1-9 lbs, against 267¼ lbs in November, 1873, and 272 lbs for the same period in 1874. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is credited with delivering 21,591 cattle, 230,298 hogs, and 3,576 sheep.

Following is the report:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago & Rock Island	11,210	141,323	748
Illinois Central	7,916	133,199	3,313
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	21,591	230,298	3,576
Chicago & Northwestern	6,968	138,984	12,021
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	12,964	43,963	613
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	300	5,204	78
Michigan Central	320	6,808	664
Michigan Southern & N. Indiana	747	8,639	967
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis	401	4,798	105
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	1,172	8,550	141
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	1,379	5,110	8,118
Driven in	500	....	100
Baltimore & Ohio	53	201	7
Total	65,550	727,407	30,765
Received in November, 1873	37,712	616,301	18,506

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	12,199	12,897	2,891
Michigan Central	11,505	85,074	9,217
Michigan Southern & N. Indiana	10,117	105,098	1,155
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis	....	....	....
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	43	....	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1,346	39	126
Illinois Central	658	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	385	4	210
Chicago & Northwestern	224	325	30
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	996	....	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	172	....	....
Total	37,643	203,437	14,229
Shipped in November, 1873	23,351	156,926	4,566

CATTLE—The fact that the total of the day's sales fell below 800 head gives a very fair idea of the extreme dullness characterizing this branch of the trade. During the forenoon nothing of consequence had been accomplished in the way of sales, only two or three transfers having been effected up to 11 o'clock, and but for the easier feeling developed later in the day the afternoon's business would scarcely have shown a larger aggregate. By offering concessions, buyers were induced to take a few hundred head of the more desirable grades, but the larger part of the supply still remains in the yards awaiting purchasers. Sales were at $2.50@5.50 for common to choice,—principally at $3.50@5.25. Among the transactions we note the following:

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
45	Texas cattle	798	$2.90
33	good steers	1,240	5.25
38	Texas steers	929	3.70
52	good steers	1,187	4.90
38	butchers' steers	1,077	3.75
15	good steers	1,353	5.50
63	good steers	1,161	5.00
42	butchers' steers	1,021	3.62½
19	stockers	998	3.50
86	Texas steers	1,112	4.00
10	stockers	1,005	3.25
13	cows	883	2.80
29	cows	880	3.15
17	cows	954	3.25
66	good steers	1,219	5.25

HOGS—The receipts were variously estimated at from 47,000 to 51,000, but as none of the roads had sent in the official returns, it is impossible to say which of the extremes will more nearly approximate the complete returns. Under the heavy supply (the number left over from yesterday fell little short of 20,000) the market early showed signs of weakness, and before 10 o'clock prices had "sagged" to the extent of 10@15c. Previous to the decline only a limited amount of trading had been done, nor was there at any time during the day any appearance of activity, though the effect of the reduction was apparent in a somewhat increased movement, both on packing and shipping account. The probability that to-morrow's receipts will also be large led buyers to think it possible to force a still further decline, and there was a pretty general inclination to carry over for to-morrow all except the most urgent orders. The day's sales did not reach a third of the offerings, and the market closed dull and drooping. The range of prices was $5.50@6.00 for scalawags; $6.25@6.65 for poor to common, $6.70@6.80 for medium, and $6.85@7.35 for good to choice. A few selected lots were taken at $7.40@7.60.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	333	$7.50	111	159	$6.10	65	179	$6.25
49	321	7.50	170	301	7.30	79	165	6.35
65	245	7.05	47	191	6.60	57	218	7.00
52	213	6.75	30	153	5.75	68	204	7.00
34	288	7.30	66	134	6.00	82	184	6.70
54	270	7.30	54	206	7.10	50	269	7.12½
76	169	6.12½	71	180	6.50	54	185	6.25
57	212	6.95	103	219	6.90	35	300	6.90
53	230	7.05	243	233	6.95	39	307	7.60
56	263	7.05	93	257	6.90	108	330	7.37½
51	263	7.60	49	300	7.35	52	308	7.25
47	281	6.90	56	323	7.30	45	252	6.85
55	270	7.10	54	221	6.95	98	300	7.25
47	345	7.30	55	331	6.85	32	319	7.45
117	202	7.10	41	202	7.15	55	194	6.65
50	291	7.10	59	239	7.20	41	193	6.65
105	171	5.85	60	267	7.20	54	258	6.90
66	155	6.90	45	300	7.15	48	348	7.25
45	150	5.75	43	301	7.25	49	356	7.25
116	235	7.35	109	145	6.25	51	232	7.25
61	298	7.10	128	154	5.75	60	143	5.80
46	303	7.37½	107	279	7.00	143	209	6.75
56	245	7.05	77	153	6.50	126	183	6.00
101	258	7.10	39	255	6.75	76	155	6.15
58	299	7.00	64	198	6.60	92	175	6.25

SHEEP—Were in moderate demand at unchanged prices; quotable at $3.00@5.25 for common to choice.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 950 head. Supply for yard sales light, with light demand so far. Market very dull, buyers and sellers being far apart, and scarcely anything offered but common and medium stock. Good to extra, $5.50@6.50; common to medium, $4.00@5.00; stockers (no demand), $2.75@3.25; bulls scarce at $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,705 head. Yorkers, $6.75@6.90; Philadelphias, $6.50@7.25.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head. Best, $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.70.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 5,675; opened active and higher; common, $5.75@7.00; good to choice, $7.25@7.50; extra, $7.55@7.75. Closed weak and nominally lower.

CATTLE—Receipts, 270; inactive and weak; offerings mostly poor.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 7,593; dull and many unsold; common, $5.50@7.00; medium to fair packing, $7.15@7.29; good to extra, $7.40@7.60, choice butchers', $7.75. Sheep, $4.37.

CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath for the periods named, ending Nov. 30:

RECEIPTS.

	For week, 1874.	For week, 1873.	Since Jan. 1, 1874.	Same time, 1873.
Lumber, m ft.	7,444	14,623	1,039,189	1,079,680
Shingles, m	9,570	8,295	588,045	497,885
Lath, m	1,303	1,390	83,006	84,243

SHIPMENTS.

	For week, 1874.	For week, 1873.	Since Jan. 1, 1874.	Same time, 1873.
Lumber, m ft.	7,229	6,483	570,212	541,523
Shingles, m	4,656	3,795	341,528	390,870
Lath, m	254	423	40,348	55,339

The receipts of lumber for the preceding week were 15,592 m feet, and the shipments 11,162 feet. m Receipts of shingles, 11,060 m; shipments, 6,431 m. Receipts of lath, 1,329 m; shipments, 1,020 m.

The market was very quiet to-day. Nine or ten cargoes, the remainder of the fleet, were at the docks, but few buyers were present, and they manifested little desire to trade. Prices were unchanged, as follows: Piece stuff, $9.00@9.25; common inch, $9.00@11.00; mill-run boards and strips, $12.00@16.00; shingles, $2.65@3.00; lath, $1.70.

AT THE YARDS.

The retail trade was light. A few small orders are received from the country, but the local business is very light.

QUOTATIONS.

First clear	$50.00	@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	46.00	@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	20.00	@21.00
First common siding	18.00	@19.00
Second common siding	14.00	@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	31.00	@33.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	25.00	@27.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Fencing (16 ft); outside price for dry	12.00	@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	11.00	@12.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 16 ft and under	11.00	@12.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	12.00	@18.00
Pickets, square	12.00	@13.00
Pickets, flat	11.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, split	12.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, round, 1@8 inches	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.00	@ 2.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ ....
A or Star	3.00	@ 3.25
Shingles on track (A)	2.75	@ 2.87½

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s@23s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s 3d@9s 6d; spring, 8s 4d@8s 10d; white, 9s 9d@10s; club, 10s 3d@10s 6d. Corn, 38s 6d@39s. Pork, 85s. Lard, 70s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm; white wheat, 9s 10d@10s 2d; spring, 8s 6d@8s 9d; winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d. Corn, 39s. Weather unsettled. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Weather unsettled. Rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities, 5 per cent. Rate of discount in open market on three months' bills, 5⅛ per cent, ⅜% below bank rate. Amount of bullion withdrawn from bank on balance to-day, £2,000. Consols—Money, 93@93⅛; account, 93@93⅛, ex interest; '65s, 106⅛; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¼; New York Central, 94; Erie, 25; preferred, 39.

TALLOW—46s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 7⅜d; Orleans, 8⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs firm. Average California white wheat, 9s 10d@10s 2d; club do, 10s 3d@10s 6d; red Western spring, 8s 6d@8s 9d; red winter, 9s 4d@9s 8d. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 18,000 qrs, of which 4,000 qrs are American. Corn, 39s. Beef, 83s.

Elgin Dairy Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 1.—The attendance on the Board was quite limited to-day, and but few cheese were on sale. The amount of cheese remaining in this region unsold is very small, and the market is quite bare. One hundred boxes, part skimmed, sold regular at 14c; 570 boxes, part skimmed, reported sold irregular, at 13½@14c; 5,809 lbs butter, irregular, sold at 40c. Total sales, $6,152.50.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—There was a moderate package trade in cotton goods, and agents closed out some heavy brown sheetings at low prices. Cotton flannels continue active and firm in price. Side-band prints still in good demand. Kentucky jeans and cottonades doing fairly. Clothiers are placing orders for worsted coatings for spring wear. Heavy woolens in moderate demand. Foreign goods dull.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The wool trade continues quiet. Prices unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—COTTON—Heavy; middling uplands, 14⅝c; futures closed steady; sales, 25,300 bales; December, 14 9-16@14 19-32c; January, 14 27-32c; February, 15 3-16c; March, 15 7-32c; April, 15 13-15c; May, 16 1-16c; June, 16 11-32@15⅝c; July, 16 21-32@16 11-16c.

FLOUR—Quiet; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.10@4.65; common to good extra, $4.05@5.00; good to choice, $5.05@5.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@6.75; white wheat extra, $5.75@6.25; St. Louis, $4.90@8.00. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, heavy, and lower; receipts, 200,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.17@1.25; No. 2 do, old, $1.14@1.17; No. 3 do, $1.03@1.07; No. 2 Chicago, $1.09@1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.13@1.14; No. 2 Northwestern, $1.09@1.10; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.21½@1.25; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.07@1.24; winter red Western, $1.18@1.25; amber do, $1.26@1.25; white, $1.28@1.37. Rye quiet at 94@97c. Barley dull and declining; Canada West, $1.52½. Malt quiet and heavy. Corn less active; receipts, 20,000 bu; old mixed Western in store, 92½c; afloat, 94c; new mixed and yellow Western, 88@92c; new white, 90c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 57,000 bu; mixed Western, 68@69c; white, 68@70c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans, 57@64c.

PETROLEUM—Refined dull and lower at 10¾@10⅞c; crude firmer at 5 5-16c.

RESIN—Firmer; strained, $2.30@2.35.

TURPENTINE—Heavy at 34½@35c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; Western mess, $21.00. Beef and cut meats quiet; middles firmer; long clear, 11@11½c. Lard lower; prime steam, 13⅝c.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 20@33c.

CHEESE—Quiet; common to prime, 12½@15½c.

WHISKY—Dull and a shade easier at $1.02¼.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—COTTON—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, $1.07½@1.08; No. 3 do, $1.01½@1.02. Corn quiet and unchanged; 60@63c. Oats dull and a shade lower; 54@55c, closing firmer at 55c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring, $1.35; No. 3 do, $1.20@1.25. Rye quiet at $1.00.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Buyers and sellers apart; market weak and drooping; no sales of any article.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, 89½c; No. 2 do, 89½c; seller January, 90½c; February, 92½c. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 nominal at 74c. Oats steady and quiet; No. 2 in store, 55c. Rye lower and weak; No. 1, 98c. Barley nominally steady; No. 2, $1.25.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominally lower. Mess pork, $20.00 cash; prime mess, $18.00; extra prime, $15.00. Sweet-pickled hams, 11½c. Bulk meats active and advancing. Dry salted shoulders, 7¼c, loose; middles, 10½c, boxed. Prime lard, 13½@13⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; oats, 400 bu; wheat, 59,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; oats, 3,000 bu; wheat, 26,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.22. Corn firm; new high mixed, 92c. Barley quiet.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm; extra, $4.60@4.75; State, Indiana, and Ohio family extra, $5.50@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; red, $1.20@1.22; amber, $1.27@1.28. Rye nominal. Corn—Old yellow, 94@95c; new, 80@85c; white, 83@85c. Oats—White, 60@67c; mixed, 65c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; crude, 5¼c; refined, 10⅜@10½c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime Western, 35@38c; choice rolls, 34@35c.

CHEESE—Steady and unchanged.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 30@33c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn strong; mixed Western, 85c. Oats firm; mixed Western, 62@63c; white, 64c. Rye steady at $1.00@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $21.00@21.50. Bulk meats irregular; receipts increasing; shoulders, 7¾@8¼c; clear rib, 10½@11½c, the outside price for fully cured. Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard—Refined, 15c.

BUTTER—Western quiet and steady; choice tub, 33@35c; rolls, 30@33c.

COFFEE—Dull; fair to prime Rio, cargoes, 17½@19½c.

WHISKY—Firm; small sales at $1.02.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.16. Corn dull at 74c. Oats held at 60c. Barley dull; two car-lots at $1.46 on track.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, shelled, 74c; low do, 73c; ears, on track, 69c. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, car lots, 8¾c; Ohio State test, 10½c; small lots 1@2c higher.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, none; corn, 1,400 bu; oats, 1,950 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 1.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at 14½c.

FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, moderate demand; red, $1.08@1.12. Corn steady and in moderate demand, at 70c. Oats fair, and advanced to 57@61c. Rye steady and in moderate demand, at $1.07@1.08. Barley scarce and firm; No. 2, $1.30@1.33.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping. Pork in fair demand at lower rates; sales at $20.50 spot, $21.00 seller January, and $21.25 seller February. Lard easier; steam, 13½c spot; kettle jobbing at 14¼@14½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak, at 7¼@10½@10¾c, loose; clear rib, 10c bid at the close. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats easier; shoulders, $1.95@7.00; sides, 9½c; hams, 11@11½c.

WHISKY—Steady and in moderate demand at 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 1.—FLOUR—Steady and in moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; extra white Michigan, $1.17; amber Michigan, seller December, $1.09½; January, $1.13¼; No. 2 red, $1.09. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 69c; seller December, 68½c; May, 75c; low mixed, 68½c; white, 70½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Michigan, 55c; white, 58c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.60.

DRESSED HOGS—$8.65@8.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; prices unchanged. Corn firm; new ear, 75@78c; new shelled, 78@80c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk in Pittsburg, $1.20; pipe line, $1.00; no demand for refined.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 1.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; middling, 14c; sales 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,300 bales; shipments, 1,300 bales; stock, 48,136 bales.

FLOUR—Low grades scarce and firm; medium and choice, $5.50@7.25.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $3.90.

GRAIN—Corn quiet and firm at 85@86c. Oats—Market bare.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $21.00. Lard in fair demand and firm; refined, 15@15½c. Bulk meats in fair demand and lower; shoulders, 7½@8c; sides, 10½@11½c. Sugar-cured hams, 13½@14c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—COTTON—Quiet at 14½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and higher; $22.00. Bacon—None offering. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Bulk meats firmer, shoulders, 7½c; sides, 10½@10¾c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c; keg, 15½c.

WHISKY—98c.

MEDICAL.

Sir James Murray's Original Fluid Magnesia,

For sixty years, the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all Chemists, in large-sized bottles.

Mr. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN

187 East Washington-st., Chicago, longer engaged in the special treatment of all private and chronic diseases than any other physician in the city. Hernia or rupture, all urinary diseases. Diseases peculiar to women, such as menorrhagia, leucorrhœa, or whites, chlorosis, diseases and displacements of the womb, sterility, etc., successfully treated. Age with experience can be relied upon. It is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Confidential consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Curable cases guaranteed. Ladies requiring surgical aid, medical attendance, or advice, may call or address the doctor. Invalids provided with apartments, board, attendance, etc. The cream of medical literature illustrated with charts and engravings, relating to the above diseases and explaining who may marry; the impediments to marriage, their nature, cause, and cure. Price 25 cents, in plain sealed envelope. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood Restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

Mathey Caylus' Capsules,

Used for over twenty years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, have been found superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Manufactured by CLIN & CIE, 14 Rue Racine, Paris. Sold by Druggists throughout the United States.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR Bills of National Currency, AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

at extra, $5.75@6.25; B
unchanged.
y, and lower; receipts,
.17@1.25; No. 2 do, old,
1.07; No. 2 Chicago, $1.0
3@1.14; No. 2 Northwest-
esota, $1.21½@1.25; un-
pring, $1.07@1.21; winter
er do, $1.26@1.28; white,
97c. Barley dull and de-
. Malt quiet and heavy.
20,000 bu; old mixed
at, 94c; new mixed and
w white, 90c. Oats dull
u; mixed Western, 68@

Sugar nominally un-
rleans, 5¾@6¼c.
and lower at 10¾@10⅞c;
$2.30@2.35.
@35c.
20c.
Western mess, $21.00.
; middles firmer; long
; prime steam, 13¾c.
20@38c.
o prime, 12¾@15¾c.
easier at $1.02¼.
UIS.
TON—Unchanged.
wer; No. 2 red, $1.07¾@
. Corn quiet and un-
nd a shade lower; 54½@
rley dull and lower; No.
.20@1.25. Rye quiet at

sellers apart; market
of any article.
is; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn
e, 3,000 bu; barley, none.
u; corn, 2,000 bu.
KEE.
UR—Steady and quiet.
n moderate demand; No.
io, 89¾c; seller January,
n dull and drooping; No.
and quiet; No. 2 in store,
No. 1, 98c. Barley nomi-

inally lower. Mess pork,
00; extra prime, $15.00.
Bulk meats active and
lders, 7¾c, loose; mid-
d, 13¾@13⅞c.
s; oats, 400 bu; wheat,
brls; oats, 3,000 bu;
O.
Wheat quiet; No. 1 Mil-
new high mixed, 92c;
LPHIA.
LOUR—Quiet and firm;
iana, and Ohio family
teady; red, $1.20@1.22;
nal. Corn—Old yellow,
, 83@85c. Oats—White
de, 5¾c; refined, 10¾@
estern, 35@36c; choice
nged.
32c.
ORE.
UR—Quiet, steady, and
nominally unchanged.
85c. Oats firm; mixed
Rye steady at $1.00@
ork, $21.00@21.50. Bulk
easing; shoulders, 7¾@
e outside price for fully
hanged. Lard—Refined,
d steady; choice tub, 33
me Rio, cargoes, 17¾@
at $1.02.
LO.
—Wheat dull; No. 1
dull at 79@81c. Oats
wo car-lots at $1.46 on
ND.
RAIN—Wheat firm and
lower; high mixed,
s, on track, 60c. Oats
rd white, car lots, 8¾c;
ots 1@2c higher.
corn, 1,400 bu; oats,
ATI.
TON—Dull and nominal.
rate demand.
rate demand; red, $1.00
oderate demand, at 70c,
61c. Rye steady and in
1.08. Barley scarce and
ged.
ged.
ping. Pork in fair de-
$20.50 spot, $21.00 seller
ebruary. Lard easier;
ng at 14¾@14¾c. Bulk
@10¾@10¾c, loose;
e. Bacon quiet and un-
; shoulders, $3.95@7.00;
erate demand at 98c.
O.
steady and in moderate
white Michigan, $1.17;
ber, $1.09¾; January,
n dull and a shade low-
December, 68¾c; May,
70¾c. Oats quiet; No.
c.
wheat, 14,000 bu; corn,
wheat, 1,000 bu; corn,
RG.
-Wheat firm; prices un-
, 75@78c; new shelled,
—Crude, in bulk in Pittsburg, $1.20;
; no demand for refined.
MEMPHIS.
Dec. 1.—COTTON—Quiet and weak; mid-
lies 2,000 bales; receipts, 2,300 bales;
00 bales; stock, 48,136 bales.
w grades scarce and firm; medium and
7.25.
—Dull at $3.90.
n quiet and firm at 85@86c. Oats—Mar-
ce and firm at $22.00.
—Pork dull and lower; $21.00. Lard in
nd firm; refined, 15@15¾c. Bulk meats
d and lower; shoulders, 7¾@8c; sides,
Sugar-cured hams, 13¾@14c.
LOUISVILLE.
, Ky., Dec. 1.—COTTON—Quiet at 14¾c.
GRAIN—Unchanged.
—Pork excited and higher; $22.00. Bacon
ng. Sugar-cured hams, 12@13c. Bulk
. shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 10¾@10¾c.
, 14¾c; keg, 15¾c.
c.

MEDICAL.
Murray's Original Fluid Magnesia,
, the best preparation for Acidity, Indiges-
rn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agree-
r ladies and children. Sold by all Chem-
ssed bottles.
F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.
G.OLIN 187 East Washington-st.,
Chicago, longer engaged
in the special treatment
of all private and chronic
diseases than any other
Hernia or rupture, all urinary dis-
s peculiar to women, such as menorrhagia,
whites, chlorosis, diseases and displace-
womb, sterility, etc., successfully treated.
perience can be relied upon. It is self-
physician treating thousands of cases every
great skill. Confidential consultations per-
tter free and invited. Curable cases guar-
es requiring surgical aid, medical attend-
e, may call or address the doctor. Invalids
apartments, board, attendance, etc. The
ical literature illustrated with chaste en-
ting to the above diseases and explaining
; the impediments to marriage, their nature,
re. Price 25 cents, in plain sealed envelopes.
a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

RE!
Y!! Dr. Kean,
OUTH CLARK-ST., CHICAGO,
lted, personally or by mail, free of charge,
or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the
in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

CLES TO MARRIAGE.
ef for Young Men from the effects of Errors
early life. Manhood Restored. Impedi-
rriage removed. New method of treatment.
arkable remedies. Books and circulars sent
envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCI-
North Ninth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.,—an In-
ng a high reputation for honorable conduct
nal skill.

hey Caylus' Capsules,
r twenty years with great success by the
Paris, New York, and London, have been
r to all others for the prompt cure of all dis-
nt or of long standing.
ed by CLIN & CIE, 14 Rue Racine, Paris.
ggists throughout the United States.

ACTIONAL CURRENCY.
00 Packages
OF
TIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
s of National Currency,
AT
BUNE OFFICE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Summary of News from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

The Formosan Difficulty at Last Amicably Settled.

China Pays the First Installment---A Pecuniary Indemnity.

Japanese Honor Satisfied---A Return of the Indemnity Proposed.

Miscellaneous Political and Commercial News.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The steamer Vancouver arrived last night. The following is her summary of news from China and Japan, bearing date at Hong Kong, China, Oct. 28, and at Shanghai, Oct. 22.

The Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief, Lihang Chang, is reported to have decided upon working the important coal and iron mines at Pung Ching, hitherto undeveloped, and an English agent has been commissioned to purchase the necessary machinery. This step, heretofore opposed by the Government, is taken by the war party as an indication of a desire to increase the national resources for military purposes.

The Governor of Macao, Viscount San Januarioe, is dangerously ill. Mutiny had broken out at that place among the armed police, and attacks were threatened upon the Government houses. The disaffected are believed to belong to that class who were formerly engaged in coolie catching, and who are irritated against the Governor and his Secretary, Mesnier, for their share in the work of suppressing the coolie-trade. These men were, until recently, destitute, and were enrolled in the police out of charity. The design is said to have been to pillage the Chinese quarters. The danger is not yet wholly over.

The Viceroy of Canton died last month, having held his office for thirteen years. He was much respected by foreigners, and regarded as among the most progressive officials. Taoti, or Governor Chin Kiang, died Oct. 8. He was chiefly distinguished for his anti-foreign feelings.

The Chinese have agreed to everything required by Japan. They recognize and admit the justice of the Japanese, and will pay an indemnity of 500 taels, 150 of which are already paid. The balance is to be delivered before the end of this month. They agree to keep the Formosa savages under control for the future, and the Japanese will withdraw from the island. There is great satisfaction in Japan over the result, but so little have the Government been influenced by pecuniary motives that they have already determined to return a part if not the whole of the indemnity. They required it only as an unmistakable acknowledgment of the propriety of their action. That having been vindicated, they are disinclined to keep the money. Renewed efforts were made to induce the Chinese to submit their quarrel to diplomatic arbitration, but the Peking Government were entirely averse to such proposals.

Insurrectionary demonstrations were made in the neighborhood of Chang-Chas-Fa, a city in the south of the Province of Fukien, and the Viceroy of Fukien left Fuchao Oct. 5 to investigate them.

The only new preparations for land defense yet made by the Chinese are in the Chusan Islands, commanding the approach to Shanghai. Here, at Wasung and Chinghai, a few earthworks have been commenced, but left unfinished, ostensibly for want of funds.

Minister Avery left Shanghai for Peking Oct. 14, arrived at Tientsin on the 18th, and resumed his journey on the 21st.

The pirate Captain who seized the ship Spark was executed in Hong Kong Oct. 10.

The Chinese transport Tayak, engaged in carrying troops to Formosa, foundered at Tarwan-Fu, in the typhoon of Sept. 29. Sixteen lives were lost. Other transports were scattered by the same storm, and have not since been heard of.

It is reported that the celebrated Li Hung Chung, the Viceroy and General of the army of Chihili, will be sent to Canton to take the office of Viceroy of Kwan Tung and Kwang Si. No reasons are announced for the proposed change, which cannot be carried out until after the Japanese crisis has passed. Meanwhile Ying Hen, who was recently the Governor of the Province of An Why, has been temporarily appointed to the post.

There is serious and general complaint against the United States Consul at New Change, for having sentenced a pilot by the name of Haladay, who was convicted of a murderous assault upon Chinese women, to only fourteen days' imprisonment.

The Japanese Consulate at Shanghai has received high praise from American shipmasters for the prompt and satisfactory settlement of the collision case between the Japanese steamer and the ship Worcester.

The subject of supplying prostitutes for San Francisco is attracting much attention in Hong Kong. Measures are under consideration for preventing further departures from that port. Several cases of girls seeking release were recently before the courts.

A Chinese contractor, convicted of swindling by false estimates in repairing the Imperial Palace, has been sentenced to decapitation.

Prof. Watson, at the head of the American party in Peking for the observation of the transit of Venus, discovered, Oct. 8, a new asteroid of the eleventh magnitude.

A party of English astronomers arrived at Shanghai Oct. 16, and proceeded to Chefoo.

A Mohammedan Chinese General, from the distant Province of Yunnan, where he served in the Imperial army during the rebellion, is now one of the lions of Peking. He fought on the side of the Buddhists and Confucists against his co-religionists.

By British order in the Council, Shanghai is now a port of registry.

Twelve thousand troops are now in the Island of Formosa, stationed about 60 miles from the Japanese camp.

British residents of Chefoo have petitioned the Consul to secure the presence of a ship-of-war at that port during the winter. They fear a rising of the natives against the foreigners in case of war.

Efforts to draw the Alaska from the beach have thus far failed, but hopes are still entertained that she will be dislodged.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Oct. 9.—A heavy typhoon occurred at Yezoo, Oct. 1. Many sea-coast villages were greatly injured, and one was entirely destroyed. Thirty-three junks were wrecked, and 200 lives were lost.

Lieutenant-Commander Cassel has returned to Yokohama, with his health much impaired by his sojourn in Formosa.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department offering rewards for discoveries, by Japanese ships, of unknown rocks and shoals in the Eastern waters.

Public expenses are being reduced in various ways. The Mikado and members of the Imperial family have renounced a part of their incomes. Numerous employes have requested a reduction of their salaries, and even the scholars in the national academies have petitioned that the amount allowed for their education be temporarily reduced. The enthusiasm and offers of personal sacrifices are universal. Volunteers are forming throughout the Empire.

There is much discussion concerning the displacement of the Director and other English employes of the Mint at Osaka. The British community and newspapers of Yokohama complain bitterly, as if an actual wrong had been done them, and proclaim that the national coinage will become valueless with the Mint taken away from the British management. The matter is a serious one for the Japanese Government, and is totally misrepresented here. Some time since, a contract was made with the Oriental Bank Corporation to superintend the establishment of the Mint, among other public works. This contract expires early in 1875, but the Corporation has claimed the right to make future engagements with the officials in the Mint and elsewhere. The Government denies this, finding that it has already placed itself far too unreservedly in the hands of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and announces that the engagements heretofore made with that body must terminate with the expiration of the general contract, next February. So far as is practicable, there is no intention of removing the foreign assistants from the Mint, but there is a positive determination to get rid of the oppressive interference of the bank in Government affairs. The bank is naturally unwilling to surrender its valuable privileges, and its pretentious are strongly supported by British influences, but the Government is quite decided.

The superfluous supply of silk-worm eggs had been reduced by burning numbers of cartons, and sales are now resumed in Yokohama at extremely low rates.

The Japanese Post-Office Department has decreed a fine of $150 for wrongfully opening any letter.

The arrival of the City of Pekin was eagerly awaited at Yokohama.

Negotiations for the sale of the Pacific ship China to the Japanese Government have been suspended.

The United States Minister's relations with the Japanese Government are perfectly harmonious, but his representations in regard to the military registration of the servants in his service, and the employment of Mr. Wasson, have been passed unheeded.

The British Minister has notified the English employed in the naval service of Japan that, in case of war, they must resign their positions. They, in return, have notified the Government that in such an event they will claim payment for the unexpired balance of the contracts, which demand will be rejected as preposterous.

A party of American astronomers have already located near Nagasaki, for the observation of the transit of Venus. The French party is yet undecided whether to select Nagasaki or Hiogo as their post of observation.

The impression appears to prevail in American journals that Iwakura especially directs the Government in its present crisis. This is a mistake. There are three ministerial offices near the throne, only the third of which, in rank, is held by Iwakura. When he visited America and Europe, the second place was vacant, but this has since been filled by Shimandzee Sabulo. The first is occupied by Sanjio. Iwakura, in fact, takes comparatively little part in the war discussions.

It is now doubted whether the Japanese Post-Office can make ready for the commencement of the new postal system by the 1st of January next.

The Mikado's birthday was celebrated Nov. 3 with military reviews, state receptions, and public festivities of all kinds. The Foreign Diplomatic Corps dined by invitation at the Imperial Guest House at Yeddo.

The Japanese are rapidly preparing to erect fortifications on all the important points along the coast.

The boiler of a steamer on Lake Biwa burst, and her passengers and crew, numbering 100, are reported killed by the explosion or drowned.

THE COURTS.

Stow Pavement Case---Goodrich Transportation Company.

New Suits and Judgments.

THE WOODEN-PAVEMENT WAR.

A suit was tried yesterday before Judge Blodgett which, to some extent, involved the legality of the Stow wood pavement. It appears that in 1872 Henry M. Stow made an agreement with Nelson DeGolyer and Joseph Hubbart, by which the parties were permitted to use his patent for laying pavement, i. e., by laying the blocks of wood directly on the sand or other earth foundation, on payment to him of 25 cents for each square yard so laid there. The contract was to run from January, 1873, to January, 1874, and payments and statements to be made quarterly. It was also agreed by the defendants that they recognized the validity of the Stow patent, and that they would not seek to contest its validity. They, however, failed to pay the stipulated price, and Stow brought suit. The defendants objected that, by a drawback or subsidiary contract, Stow had agreed to receive only 5 cents instead of 25, and also that the contract was fulfilled by DeGolyer and some one else. Some points were also made as to the patent. Under the instruction of the Court, the plaintiff dismissed as to Hubbart, and a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $6,273, at the highest rate of 25 cents a yard. Goudy & Chandler appear for the plaintiff.

TRESPASS SUIT.

A suit was on trial yesterday before Judge Blodgett wherein Louisa Fairman sought to recover $5,000 from the Goodrich Transportation Company for alleged assault by one of its employes. It appears that in September, 1872, while she was traveling on one of the defendant's boats, her stateroom was broken open. She was gagged and choked, and her pocket-book, containing some $35, was taken. She claims that a night-watchman or some other employe of the boat was the thief, and asserts that it was the duty of the Company to employ careful and honest men. She also claims that the blind of her stateroom was so out of repair that she was unable to fasten it. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that the Company was not bound to know the moral character of its employes, even if it were an employe who committed the assault and theft, which is denied, and that the Company supplied suitable locks and guards, and, having done so, was relieved of further responsibility. The evidence was all taken, but the trial was not concluded yesterday. Messrs. Fairchild & Blackman appear for the plaintiff, and Upton, Boutell & Waterman for the defendant.

ITEMS.

Judge Williams will hear this morning a motion to dissolve the injunction in the case of Sturges vs. The Board of Trade.

Judge Drummond will leave for Indiana, on his circuit, to-night, to be gone for some weeks.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The Grundy County National Bank sued Thomas Wright and George A. Dunton for $1,000.

A. G. Paine, H. G. Goodwin, and S. J. Nowell began a suit against Bernard Engle and Isaac Livingston to recover $5,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Pursel, Earl & Co. began a suit in assumpsit against Isaac Stroup to recover $1,038.97.

Asa M. Allen commenced a suit for $2,000 against the Ætna Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Patrick O'Connor commenced a suit in trespass against J. W. Enwright, E. F. Kelly, and J. D. Scannan, laying damages at $5,000. He also began another for a like amount against William Weed ey, Charles Donnelley, J. M. Clery, and Patrick Murphy.

THE COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the City of Chicago; William H. Carter, Frederick U. Bailey, and Herman Benze were appointed Commissioners to make special assessment from No. 782 to 804, inclusive.

The claim of Dr. Theo. Hoffman for $21 against the estate of J. Barchard was allowed.

In the matter of the estate of Edward B. Howe, a minor; William L. Hurst was appointed guardian ad litem for minor on petition to sell real estate.

The order heretofore issued authorizing the executor to sell personal property of the estate of Alexander G. Gower, deceased, at private sale, was amended so as to give the authority for public as well as private sale.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Andrew Kelly and W. F. Jackson, tried on charge of robbing S. M. Chittenden of $18, were acquitted.—Charles Johnson, colored, tried for burglariously entering the store of Rufus D. Hill & Co. and taking $300 worth of clothing; verdict, guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.—James McGuire and James O'Brien, tried for the larceny of $12 worth of cigars from Levi J. Colborn; verdict, guilty; remanded.—Henry Oates, tried for the larceny of a robe from Henry H. Walker; verdict, guilty, under age; remanded.—Julia Quinn pleaded guilty to the larceny of a lot of clothing from Mrs. Samuel Liverson; remanded.—George G. Kelly pleaded guilty to the larceny of a shawl from Margaret Hogan; remanded.—Patrick O'Brien, tried for burglariously entering the barn of Frank Douglas, and stealing clothing; verdict, guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for one year.—Jeremiah O'Day, tried for the larceny of clothing and coal-tickets from Michael Fitzgerald; verdict guilty, and term of punishment fixed at imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—To end of calendar.
JUDGE GARY—281, 284 to 303, except 288.
JUDGE MCROBERTS—171, 173, 174, 176 to 192.
JUDGE ROGERS—100, 104, 106, 113, 117 to 135, except 128, 129, 130.
JUDGE HEATON—83 to 95, except 86.
JUDGE FARWELL—No call. Any cases between 41 and 50 will be disposed of.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Henry M. Stow vs. Nelson DeGolyer; verdict, $6,273, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—David J. Lake vs. Ashel Pierce and Lucius S. Pierce, $1,115.90.—G. H. Williams et al. vs. John W. Becker, $105.25.—Same vs. M. D. Dean, $145.30.—Same vs. Samuel Woodruff, $214.20.—Same vs. William J. Briggs, $105.25.—John Kean vs. Mary E. Bruson and Willard C. Bruson, $1,608.11.

JUDGE GARY—F. A. Woodbury vs. S. S. Crocker, $499.24.—F. A. Jeusch vs. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Duane Lodge, No. 11; verdict, $13.47, and motion for new trial.—Advance Company, use, etc., vs. The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, $1.20.—Julia A. Habbel vs. John St. Clair Cleveland, $93.

JUDGE JAMESON—Henry Garner vs. City of Chicago; verdict of $1,500, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Barnet Thompson et al. vs. Carl Nevison; verdict, $1,033.48.

JUDGE HEATON—W. H. Mallory vs. Nathan Corwith; verdict, $1,347.53, and motion for new trial.

NORTHERN CENTRAL ILLINOIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WENONA, Dec. 1.—The North Central Medical Association met here to-day. A good attendance of the leading physicians from Woodford, Marshall, Putnam, Livingston, and LaSalle Counties was present. Papers on medicine and surgery were read by Drs. Reynolds and Thompson, and reports by Drs. Samme and Cook. Many clinical cases were examined before the Association. Drs. D. L. Woods, of Streator, A. Reynolds, of El Paso, and K. E. Rich, of Wenona, were appointed delegates to the State Medical Society. The officers for the ensuing year are Drs. E. P. Cook, President; L. G. Thompson, Vice-President; F. Cole, Secretary and Treasurer. Dr. J. S. Whitmire delivered an address before the Association and citizens at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. The Association adjourned to meet at this place next December.

AN INTERESTING SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1.—An interesting trial was commenced in the Circuit Court to-day. C. B. Whitney brings suit for malicious prosecution against E. B. Harpham and some twenty other citizens of Tazewell County for having charged him while State's Attorney of the Twenty-first Judicial District with malfeasance in office and bribery. Whitney was tried and acquitted in June, 1870, and now seeks damages. The case was removed from Tazewell County successively to Mason, Menard, and finally to Morgan County. The case will occupy several days.

NEW YORK'S NEW MAYOR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The death of Mayor Havemeyer and the succession of Ald. Vance to the Mayoralty removes the strongest opposition to the proposed $1,000,000 appropriation for the completion of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, and leaves Comptroller Green in the minority in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The Presidency of the Board of Aldermen, vacated by Ald. Vance, will probably be filled by Ald. Richard Flanigan, a Democrat. The city budget, which remains to be definitely fixed, will probably accord with the views of the Board of Aldermen.

THE LATE MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon over the remains of the late Mayor Havemeyer, and the jury gave a verdict that he died of heart disease. The funeral takes place on Friday. The several departments of the City Government to-day adopted the usual resolutions.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The family of the late Mayor Havemeyer have consented to a funeral with official honors, which will take place on Saturday next.

HELPERS OF THE POOR.

Meeting of the Industrial and Educational Aid Society.

Consultation with a Good Samaritan Deputation---No Union Wanted.

Organizing a Joint Stock Company---Thursday's Mass-Meeting.

The Good Samaritans.

EDUCATIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL AID SOCIETY.

DISCUSSING THE SITUATION.

The ladies of the Industrial Aid Society held a stated meeting yesterday afternoon in Room No. 40 in McCormick Block, Mrs. Springer occupied the chair. Before the meeting was called to order the ladies conversed as to the intended visit of the Forbes-Leonard wing of the Good Samaritan Society. Fears were expressed that their visit would be unpleasant or cause unpleasantness. But a good deal of relief was evinced when a lady informed those assembled that the visit was postponed, and added that she hoped indefinitely. The feeling of the Society, as represented, seemed to be: "We are desirous of helping the Shelter, but we cannot, for our own sakes, act under Mrs. Leonard or by her direction."

THE MASS-MEETING.

The meeting was called to order, and Mrs. Van Winkle said that in reference to the mass-meeting for the benefit of the workingwomen of Chicago that Mrs. Swisshelm and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Frances Willard, and Miss Hulett had consented to address the meeting.

ELECTING A GENERAL MANAGER.

Mrs. Jones called attention to a question which had been already before the Society. She referred to the question whether Mrs. Swisshelm should be elected General Manager of the Society. Mrs. Swisshelm was just the person for such a position, having large experience; and she would give her services and time without charge.

Mrs. Van Winkle moved that Mrs. Swisshelm be appointed General Manager of the Industrial Aid Society. The motion received unanimous approval.

THE WOMAN'S HOME.

Mrs. Jones spoke of the proposition made by the managers of the Woman's Home, on Halsted and Jackson streets, to give the Industrial Aid Society a whole floor, so that the industrial training may be commenced at once. If the proposition be accepted, she feared it might interfere with the getting up of the joint stock company for their building. Besides, on a single floor, cooking and laundry work could not be taught; merely sewing, embroidery, type-setting, or such could be begun. Mrs. Jones moved for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Board of Managers of the Woman's Home on the subject. The motion was carried.

Mrs. Lewis was named as one of the Committee. Mrs. Lewis declined; she was tired of so much talk and so little action.

Mrs. Jones was named for the Committee. Mrs. Jones said emphatically she could not attend to the business of the Committee and "that settles it,"—and it was settled.

Mrs. Lewis supplemented her previous declination by saying, "Besides, ladies, I am the youngest member of this Society." Looks of consternation on many a face, which were only dispelled by the further explanation, made in the gentlest of tones,—"I mean that I am one of the latest elected." [Laughter.]

Mesdames Van Winkle and Springer were finally selected as the Committee of Conference, and were given power to act.

Mrs. Lewis inquired by whose authority, and under whose auspices, the mass-meeting for Thursday evening was called. If under the auspices of the Society, of course care should be taken as to who should speak, and what should be spoken.

Mrs. Jones replied by saying that the responsibility of the meeting to a certain extent rested with the Society. The Society called the meeting and paid the expense, but the object of it was to hear the views of the workingwomen themselves on the question of best giving them aid.

THE REPORTERS.

Mrs. Lewis had only one objection to it, and it was that reporters would be there, and might misrepresent something or somebody, as they were said to do.

The Secretary (sotto voce)—That is a very uncalled-for remark.

Mrs. Springer paid a compliment to the reporters. She had never had occasion to find fault with any reports of proceedings of which she herself had personal cognizance. The Society, indeed, had reason to thank the reporters rather than to find fault, for they had never written of it but in a friendly and sympathetic manner.

Mrs. Foster—who, with Miss Scales, was present as a representative of the managers of the Woman's Home—said, very few of the working-women had confidence to get up in public and speak their minds, and all of them were without experience in the conduct of public meetings. It was, therefore, their wish that the Society should go on in their good work. They (the speaker and her companion) were present to thank them and express the deep sense of gratitude felt. They wished that the Society should take the whole responsibility of the forthcoming mass-meeting.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Mrs. Van Winkle moved that a committee be appointed to organize a joint stock company to work in conjunction with Mrs. Swisshelm. The motion was carried, and Mesdames Lewis, Springer, Jones, and Van Winkle were appointed as such Committee, and directions were given for the preparation of subscription cards, one to be furnished to each member of the Society.

Mrs. Lewis desired to explain her remarks made some while before as to the reporters. She understood that her observations were styled uncalled for. She hoped no misinterpretation would be put upon her words. The idea she meant to convey was that at this mass-meeting something might occur which, when reported, would place the Society before the community in the same light as certain other societies appeared at the present day. Besides, private affairs of the Society might be touched upon which it was not absolutely necessary the whole world should know.

[It is a matter of astonishment how Mrs. Lewis could have learnt the Secretary's expression, which was made in the lowest tone of voice, and only audible to one sitting close by. The two ladies were seated very far apart,—it might be said, at opposite ends of the room. It will take a woman to explain how that information was given to Mrs. Lewis.]

Mrs. Jones said that the odium attaching to any society she was not a member of would not affect her. "Good Samaritanism," as practiced by a certain few, could not kill her, no matter what misdeeds they might be guilty of.

A deputation of the Walbert wing of the Good Samaritans entered the room, and the Industrial Aid Society meeting was adjourned.

A JOINT MEETING.

FRUITLESS EFFORT AT UNION.

Mrs. Jones, Chairman of the Committee of the Industrial Aid Society appointed to receive the Good Samaritan delegation, then called the Committee to order, and desired to hear from the visitors.

Mesdames Walbert, Bluthardt, Raster, and Baxter composed the delegation. Mrs. Walbert, speaking for them, said they would prefer to confer with the Committee in private.

Mrs. Jones replied that, as Chairman of the Committee, she was not empowered to agree to that proposition. Her own feelings were opposed to secret proceedings. Mrs. Jones then adjourned the Committee, with a view to hearing the opinion of the Society upon the proposed secret conference.

Mrs. Springer called the Society to order.

Mrs. Walbert said there were

ONLY TWO DIFFICULTIES

in the way of a union that she could see. The work of the Good Samaritans had been so extended that it all but met that proposed by the Industrial Aid Society. The name was perhaps objectionable, but it would not be politic to change the name just at present; it covered the work done fully. Also, the Good Samaritans expected to be incorporated at an early day,—a statement which she wished to be kept out of the papers.

Mrs. Jones—Yes; your name suits you; our name suits us! Ours is an industrial training society, not a society for the reformation of fallen women.

Mrs. Walbert—Our Society covers just the same ground as yours. We are working on an extended scale, not contemplated in the original platform.

Mrs. Jones—If your work assimilates so closely as you say to ours, then you do not deserve to be called Good Samaritans. You claim to be training young women in industrial pursuits, but I would not send my daughter to a Good Samaritan Society to learn cookery.

Mrs. Walbert asserted that the Shelter was not a reformatory institution, although that was the original intention.

NO REASON FOR UNITING.

Mrs. Duncan, of the Industrial Aid Society, did not see any reason why a union was desirable.

Mrs. Jones—The proposition did not emanate from us; it came from the other side.

After some further discussion of a desultory character, during which no good cause was assigned for the union, Mrs. Lewis moved, and Mrs. Jones seconded, a motion "that the Industrial Aid Society remains as it is at present, under existing circumstances." The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GOOD SAMARITANS.

MEETING OF MRS. WALBERT'S PARTY.

The Society of Good Samaritans met yesterday at Room 4, Nos. 51 and 53 LaSalle street, the President, Mrs. Annie E. Walbert, in the chair.

The Secretary's report was read and approved.

Reports were given from the Home, Finance, and Visiting Committees. Mrs. O. P. Baker reported one box soap from James Kirk, $5.50, and other contributions to the amount of $13.50.

Mrs. Rood reported donations through the office amounting to $12.74.

The President reported twelve tons of coal from Blake, Whitehouse & Co., $24; one ton coal, $6.50; one-quarter barrel flour, from Fred Voltz, $2; fish, from Nye Campbell & Co., $2; fifty bushels coke, $10; cash, $105.

The Treasurer reported, after paying various bills, $92.65. The Society desire to return thanks to the donors of the Thanksgiving dinner at the Home.

The Society then adjourned to meet at the same place the following Tuesday.

COMING BACK.

The National Board Insurance Companies to Resume Business in Chicago.

A Resolution to That Effect Adopted Yesterday by the Executive Committee.

The prediction made in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 7, that the National Board companies were about to resume business again in this city, has been verified by dispatches received yesterday, stating that the Committee which had been visiting this city and examined the improvements made since the withdrawal of the companies had made a favorable report, and that the Executive Committee of the Board had withdrawn its restrictions and authorized the companies to do business again in this city. In consequence, the insurance agents on LaSalle street were in a most happy and joyous frame of mind, and gave vent to their feelings by shaking hands with everybody they met, and congratulating each other that the winter of their discontent had passed, and would now give way to a happy and profitable summer.

THE FIRST DISPATCH

in regard to the action of the National Board was received at about 4 o'clock p. m. by Mr. Ross, of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool and London. The dispatch read as follows:

"Restrictions removed by the Executive Committee of the National Board. Resume business at once."

OTHER TELEGRAMS.

Shortly after, Messrs. Goodwin & Pasco received a dispatch from Mr. L. J. Hendre, President of the Ætna of Hartford, which read as follows:

"Restrictions removed. Resume again at tariff rates." The London, Liverpool & Globe, the Hartford, of Hartford; the Imperial, of London; the Commercial Union, of London; and the Manhattan, of New York, also sent dispatches during the evening ordering their agents to resume business again. There is hardly a doubt that most of the other companies will give orders to resume to-day. It is a significant fact that the Presidents of the three first companies to resume again were members of the Committee sent here by the National Board to examine the condition of the city, namely, Mr. John L. Ross, Manager of the Queen of Liverpool and London; Mr. George L. Chase, President of the Hartford of Hartford; and Mr. L. J. Hendee, President of the Ætna of Hartford. The Manager of the Imperial of London and the Manager of the London, Liverpool & Globe were also in the city with the Committee. This proves that the gentlemen had satisfied themselves that the city has

SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLIED WITH THE REQUIREMENTS

of the National Board, and that insurance business could be just as profitably carried on here as elsewhere. It is stated, however, that some of the New York companies would not yet return, and among these are mentioned the Howard, the Continental, the Phoenix, and two or three others. As the best English and Hartford Companies have, however, already given orders to resume, the people of Chicago will not be very apt to urge the New Yorkers to come back. They can just please themselves, and Chicago can do quite as well without them as they can do without Chicago.

THE WITHDRAWAL

of the National Board companies was mainly caused by the fire of July 14, and the fires at the Wells and Giles buildings. The management of these fires satisfied the more conservative companies that something was radically wrong with our Fire Department, and that our means for the suppression of fires were inadequate. Therefore, the National Board on July 24 made the following demands of the city authorities:

First—The establishment of *permanent* fire-limits coextensive with the limits of the city, and the vesting in suitable persons the enforcement of the laws relating to the erection of wooden buildings, and the exclusion from the business districts of the city of such manufacturing and other establishments as endanger not only the property in such districts, but the safety of the entire city.

Second—The enactment of a stringent building law for the government of the city, and its thorough enforcement by a competent bureau, as in other cities, which law shall include requirements that all warehouses or stores shall be provided with proper iron shutters or doors to all front, rear, or side openings; that parapet or fire walls of such height (say 5 feet) shall be erected between the buildings as will prevent the rapid spread of fire; the prohibition of all Mansard roofs or stories and cupolas from buildings, unless they be constructed wholly of fire-proof material; and a regulation limiting the height of buildings to four stories, or 60 feet, unless the same be constructed wholly of fire-proof material.

Third—The complete reorganization of the Fire Department of the city, under the direction of a Board of Commissioners, or a competent head specially charged with its care; the eradication of political influences or favoritism from the Department; the introduction of a thorough and efficient military discipline among its members; the augmentation and improvement of its fire-apparatus; the organization within the Department of a corps of sappers and miners, to be trained in the use of explosives calculated to arrest conflagrations; and the introduction of floating engines upon the river and lake fronts.

"*Fourth*—The immediate increase of the size and number of the water-mains and pipes, as well as fire-hydrants, especially in localities where property is exposed by special hazards and rows of wooden buildings.

"*Fifth*—The establishment of a Fire-Marshal's Bureau, charged with investigation into the origin of all fires, and with power to secure the punishment of incendiaries.

"*Sixth*—The passage of a law which shall secure the gradual removal of the lumber-yards and special hazards, which now threaten the city upon the southwest and northwest, to isolated localities, as well as the removal of the wooden buildings and unlawful structures now endangering valuable sections of the business part of the city."

These demands were in the main found to be just, and the authorities, aided by the Citizens' Association and the press, went to work and

MADE SUCH IMPROVEMENTS

as could be made with the means then at hand. While thus engaged in making the necessary reforms, the National Board passed a resolution requesting the companies to withdraw on the 1st of October, because the requirements of the Board had not been carried out. This action fell upon the people of Chicago like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky. No one had thought for a moment that they would withdraw, seeing that the utmost exertions were being made to make this city as fire-proof as possible. Many of the requirements could not be carried out in such short space of time. Negotiations were in progress to secure Gen. Shaler. The removal of Marshal Benner was an impossibility, unless the Legislature changed the law. The work of increasing the size and number of water-pipes was rapidly progressing. Still the companies were inexorable, and, according to the resolution, they made their hegira from the city on Oct. 1.

THE INDIGNATION OF THE MERCHANTS

of this city was great, and the New York merchants were accused of having brought about the withdrawal of the companies to ruin the business of this city, which had swallowed up much of New York's jobbing trade. It was claimed to be nothing more nor less than an act of jealousy and revenge. The Boston companies took this view also, and refused to leave this city to aid New York. To Boston, more than to any other city, Chicago is indebted for the favorable turn affairs have taken. The Royal of Liverpool, one of the leading National Board Companies, also refused to withdraw, and so did fifteen or twenty other responsible companies. Of course the action of these companies

UPSET THE CALCULATIONS

of the National Board, which had intended to strip Chicago of good insurance entirely. Subsequently the most strenuous efforts were made by the New Yorkers to force the other companies from the city, but all their efforts were in vain, and the remaining companies stood firm. They have been reaping their reward all along by a largely increased business, which it will take a long time to divert again from them. The National Board being thus foiled in its design, and seeing that the improvements were energetically carried forward by the people and the authorities, became convinced that it had made a mistake, and, at a late meeting,

APPOINTED A COMMITTEE,

consisting of the following gentlemen, to visit this city and examine its condition, with a view of recommending a return of the companies: H. A. Oakley, President of the Howard Insurance Company, New York, and President of the National Board; L. J. Hendee, President of the Ætna of Hartford; Mr. Bissel, President of the Hartford of Hartford; Stephen Crowell, President of the Phenix of Brooklyn. The Committee has been here during the last week, and thoroughly inspected every portion of the city and the workings of the Fire Department. But the gentlemen comprising the Committee were very reticent, and refused to foreshadow what their report would be. It was, however, the general opinion that they would make

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

This view was a correct one, as will be seen by the following dispatch received from New York:

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters to-day adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That in view of the report of the Committee appointed to visit Chicago, and of the improvements already made, of those now in progress, and of assurances given said Committee by the authorities of Chicago that the recommendations of Gen. Shaler in regard to the Fire Department will be carried out at the earliest practicable date, the companies belonging to the National Board be advised that the question of reopening business at Chicago is referred to the several companies to take such action as they may individually deem wise and prudent in view of the information presented by the report of said Committee."

MICHIGAN ELECTION NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 1.—The returns show the vote for State Treasurer to be as follows: William B. McCreery, Republican, 110,486; Sterling, Democrat, 98,049; Prohibition and Reform candidates, 4,119; making McCreery's majority over all 8,318. Genesee gave McCreery 1,394 majority; Monroe gave Sterling 933 majority. The remainder of the Republican State ticket will show about 7,000 majority.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Dec. 1.—It is reported that the friends of the Hon. R. A. Haire, Republican candidate for Representative in the Second Legislative District, are intending to contest the election-returns on account of illegal irregularities in the counting of the votes in Chester Township.

BLOOMINGTON.

Ordination of a Pastor—Collapsed—The Water-Works.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Council met this afternoon in the Opera-House, called by the Congregational Church of this city, to ordain and install as pastor Mr. William Gallagher. This is the first ordination service ever held in Bloomington, though Normal had the honor of a similar service when Dr. R. Edwards was ordained not long ago. The Council was composed of the pastors and one lay delegate each from Congregational churches in Peoria, Paxton, Champaign, Springfield, Jacksonville, and some other neighboring cities. The Council met at 3 o'clock this afternoon to examine the candidate as regards his theological views and fitness for the ministry and for the position to which he has been called. In the evening at 7½ o'clock, took place the ordination and installation services. President J. M. Sturtevant, of Illinois College, preached the sermon; the Rev. Mr. Platt, of Danvers, gave the charge to the people; and President Edwards gave the right hand of fellowship. There was a very large audience, and the sermon was a very able effort.

It is said here that the Holland Smelting-Works, near Alma, Col., in which Clarkson Toms, of this city, Jeremiah Leaming, and other Chicago capitalists, are interested, has gone into bankruptcy. Toms has returned here.

The city is jubilant over a daily yield of 1,000,000 gallons of water from the city well, which is now being dug in the west part of the town to supply water for the new Water-Works; also, over the fact that proposals have been received to furnish water-mains at $38 per ton, delivered here.

THE TURF.

The Louisiana Jockey Club Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The Louisiana Jockey Club fall meeting was inaugurated to-day. The first race, a hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles, club purse $500, $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third, was won by Biloxi, beating Chris Doyle, Huntress, Mary Forest, and Capt. Jack, in the same order. Time, 4:00½. Capt. Jack fell at the second hurdle. In the pools Biloxi sold at $140, Huntress $120, Doyle $20, Mary Forest $15, Capt. Jack $15.

The second race was for the Slocumb stakes for 2-year-olds, twenty-five entries, play or pay, with $700; second horse, $200; third, $100; 1 mile; to carry 3-year-old weights. Eleven nominations; three started. Won by Puss Broadnax, beating Leap Year, second; Pauline Sprague, third. Time, 1:50½.

In the pools Puss Broadnax and Leap Year sold at $120 each, Pauline Sprague, $60.

The third race was for the Club purse, $500, for all ages; $400 to first, $100 to second; mile heats.

Ballenkie	1	1
Bonaventura	2	2
Mary L	3	3
Bob Britton	4	dist
Tom Leathers	dist	

Time—1:44½; 1:45½.

In the pools Ballenkie sold at $110; Bonaventura, $100; Mary L, $15; Tom Leathers, $12; Bob Britton, $10.

Weather clear and cool; track in good condition; attendance light.

By invitation of the Louisiana Jockey Club, the D. E. Molay Commandery, mounted Knights Templar, from Washington, drilled on the course between the heats of the last race, executing their evolutions gracefully.

Lard on a Railroad Track.

From the Griffin (Ga.) News.

Some unknown parties squandered a bucket of lard on the railroad track a mile above town a few nights ago, and at the lower end of the greasing stuck up a placard, which, when the train arrived and the head-light shone upon it, revealed these terrible words: "Blow, d—n you, blow." The engineer did blow. He blowed his engine whistle and he blowed his own private whistle, and he blowed out such language that his chance for eternal salvation is not worth a tinker's denunciation. The train came to a dead halt, train hands and passengers were put to work sanding the track, and by the aid of a yoke of steers borrowed from Mrs. Fannie Woodruff, the train was put in motion. It got to Macon an hour behind time. That engineer has resigned. If he will come up here we will run him for Coroner.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.
McCORMICK HALL.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
Of the Shaksperean Readings by
CHARLOTTE
CUSHMAN.
MACBETH TO-NIGHT,
With miscellaneous selections, including "BETSEY AND I ARE OUT."
Notwithstanding the immense sale a few DESIRABLE SEATS have been arranged, and can be secured early this morning.
Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1.50; for sale or exchanged for "Option Tickets" at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, 117 State-st. Option Tickets, good for any Star Entertainments all winter, sold ten for $5.
CHARLES BRADLAUGH, Dec. 8—WASHINGTON AND CROMWELL. Sale of seats begins Saturday morning. CARPENTER & SHELDON.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, brilliant success of Daly's society sensation,
DIVORCE
In consequence of which it will be given for
ONE WEEK MORE!
With the great star cast, magnificent mountings, and brilliant effects.
Saturday, Dec. 5, benefit of Mr. JAMES O'NEIL. A great bill.
In preparation—Robertson's masterpiece, SCHOOL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Novel and extraordinary dramatic event,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!
First time, will produce his new dramatization,
DAVID COPPERFIELD!
In which he will personate the very opposite characters of WILKINS MICAWBER and DANIEL PEGGOTTY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
FRED AIMS.......................Manager
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
Second week of the acknowledged success, KELLY & LEON'S piece of buffoonery, entitled the
GRAND DUTCH S,
Grand Duchess.......................THE ONLY LEON
On Offenbach's Opera Bouffe, LA GRAND DUCHESSE.
Kelly & Leon's Famous Minstrels
In a new bill of Ethiopian mirth.
Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND SUCCESS of the eminent Comedian, Mr.
J. L. TOOLE.
Three great parts this afternoon at 2 o'clock,
THE WEAVERS, OFF THE LINE, and THAT BLESSED BABY.
TO-NIGHT,
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Saturday—Last Toole Matinee.
Seats secured at the TIVOLI.

McCORMICK HALL.
LECTURE BY DR. O'LEARY,
At McCormick Hall, Thursday, Dec. 3, on
"Physiology, Health, Strength, and Beauty,"
Illustrated with a magnificent collection of Models, Manikins, rare and curious specimens, &c. The finest Cabinet in America. This is a rare occasion to hear an amusing and instructive lecture that crowds the largest halls in the cities of the East.
ADMISSION FREE. Boys under 16, to secure attention, 10c. Lecture to commence at 7:30 o'clock. See bills.

MAGICAL BAZAAR.
HARTZ & LEVY.......................Proprietors.
135..............STATE-ST..............135
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Our Celebrated
BOXES OF CONJURING TRICKS,
Containing 11 Parlor Illusions, with full instructions, $5.
BRANCH 23 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY LECTURE.
A New Lecture by PROF. MATHEWS, author of "Getting on in the World." PROF. MATHEWS will lecture on "Mock Pearls of His o[illegible]" at the Grand Opera House, Sunday next, at 3 p. m. Admission, 10c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
PIANO AT HOME.
A large collection of the best
FOUR-HAND PIECES
FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.
No book is better fitted for "Home" Musical entertainment than this. Beginners can play the easier duets. Advanced players and teachers need not to be told that practice with four hands is the very best to acquire "time" and "certainty." Practice in the "Piano at Home" is nothing but a continual pleasure.
250 pages, full sheet music size. In boards, $2.50; cloth, $3; full gilt, $4.
FOR CHOIRS: THE LEADER. Price, $1.38.
FOR SINGING SCHOOLS: THE SONG MONARCH. 75 cts.

THE EMERSON METHOD
FOR REED ORGANS.
By L. O. EMERSON and W. S. B. MATTHEWS.
Easy and progressive lessons, scales, studies, voluntaries, interludes, quartets, songs, and other pieces in profusion. All well arranged by skillful hands. Price, $2.50.
FOR CHOIRS: PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK. $1.50.
FOR QUARTET CHOIRS: THOMAS' QUARTETS. $2.50.
Specimen copies sent post-paid for retail price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL.

Foreclosure Sale.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, } EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS. }

C. W. Huntington and S. H. Gookin, Trustees, vs. The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company et als.—Commissioner's Sale.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, made and entered in the above-entitled cause on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1874, I, Charles P. Redmond, Special Commissioner, duly appointed by said Court for that purpose, will, on THURSDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER (NEXT), A. D. 1874,

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court-House of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at the City of Little Rock, Ark., sell (unless the said Defendants or some of them shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Plaintiffs, on or before the said tenth day of December, A. D. 1874, the sums of money in and by said decree adjudged to be due from the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company to said Plaintiffs, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree), together in one parcel, at public auction, the property in said decree mentioned, to-wit:

All and singular the Railroad of the said The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company, or which the said Company is by law authorized to construct from the City of Little Rock, in the County of Pulaski, and State of Arkansas, to the City of Fort Smith, in the County of Sebastian, and State aforesaid, near the western boundary line of said State of Arkansas, including all the Railways, Branches, Ways, Rights of Way, all Tracks, Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts, Fences, Depots, Station-Houses, Engine-Houses, Car-Houses, Freight-Houses, Wood-Houses, Water-Stations, Machine Shops, and all other buildings and structures with the lands appurtenant to the same, and all Locomotives, Tenders, Cars, and other rolling stock or equipment, and all Machinery, Tools, Implements, Fuel, Materials, and all other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatsoever, now held or acquired by the said Company for use in connection with the Railroad or branches of said Company, or with any part thereof, or with the business of the same; and also all franchises connected with or relating to the said Railroad or branches, and all the franchises, immunities, privileges, rights, and things of whatsoever name or nature, now owned by the said Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Railroad, branches, lands and premises, or either thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, incomes, revenues, rents, issues and profits thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said company of, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof with the appurtenances; excepting and reserving, however, all the lands which heretofore have been granted to the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company by the Congress of the United States or by the State of Arkansas, and all such lands as heretofore have been given, granted, or conveyed to said company in payment for subscriptions to its capital stock or otherwise, all which said lands (with the exception of the ways, rights of way and real estate hereinbefore particularly and specifically named or mentioned) are hereby reserved and excepted as well as all other personal property of any and every name whatsoever mentioned in the mortgage foreclosed by the decree in the above entitled cause.

The terms and conditions of said sale are as follows, to wit:

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay upon the acceptance of his or their bid 10 per centum upon the amount of said bid in cash, and the remaining 90 per centum shall be paid or secured upon the execution of a deed or deeds for the said property, by a deposit by the purchaser of the bonds of the United States Government of equal amount with said sum of 90 per centum of said bid, in the office of said Special Master, the said 90 per centum of said bid to be paid into Court at any time when required by the Court, and within thirty days after such requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said sum of 90 per centum to bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of said sale until the same shall be paid; a condition of said sale being also that, unless the said purchaser shall pay said deferred purchase money within thirty days after requirement shall have been made as aforesaid, the said Government bonds deposited as aforesaid shall be sold or converted into money, as in the judgment of the Court shall be deemed to the best advantage of the parties having rights in said fund to be derived from said sale.

CHARLES P. REDMOND,
Special Commissioner and Master.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9, 1874.

Foreclosure Sale!

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, } EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS. }

Charles W. Huntington, Samuel H. Gookin, and Elisha Atkins, Trustees, &c., vs. the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, et als.—Commissioner's sale.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, made and entered in the above entitled cause on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1874, I, Charles P. Redmond, Special Commissioner, duly appointed by said Court for that purpose, will, on THURSDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER (NEXT), A. D. 1874,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court-House of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Arkansas, at the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, sell (unless the said defendants or some of them shall pay or cause to be paid to the said plaintiffs, on or before the said 10th day of December, A. D. 1874, the sums of money in and by said decree adjudged to be due from the said the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company to said plaintiffs, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree), together in one parcel, at public auction, the property in said decree mentioned, to-wit:

All the right, title, and interest of the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, in and to all those lands or sections of land granted in and by an act of the Congress of the United States, approved July 28, 1866, entitled "An Act to revive and extend the provisions of 'An Act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a Railroad from a point upon the Mississippi, opposite the mouth of the Ohio River, via Little Rock, to the Texas boundary, near Fulton, in Arkansas, with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi River,' approved Feb. 9, 1853, and for other purposes," and by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, approved April 12, 1869, entitled "An Act supplemental to 'An Act to incorporate the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company,'" approved Jan. 22, 1855, and an act entitled "An Act fixing the line of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Branch of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and granting the lands donated by Congress to the State in aid thereof, approved Jan. 19, 1855," for the construction of the Railroad of the said Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company from the City of Little Rock to Fort Smith, on the western boundary line of the State, being ten sections of land, or six thousand four hundred acres per mile for each mile of said Railroad, amounting in the aggregate to nine hundred and seventy-nine thousand two hundred acres, more or less, and situated in said State of Arkansas, adjoining and adjacent to the said line of railroad, except such portions thereof as the said The Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company have heretofore sold.

The terms and conditions of said sale are as follows, to wit:

The purchaser will be required, on the acceptance of his bid, to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, or in United States Government bonds, and secure the balance of said bid upon the execution of a deed or deeds for the property sold, by a deposit of the bonds of the United States Government of equal amount therewith in the office of the said Commissioner and Master, the said balance to be paid into court at any time when required by the court, and within thirty days after such requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said balance of said bid to bear interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the date of said bid until paid; a condition of said sale being, also, that unless the said purchaser shall pay said deferred purchase money within thirty days after requirement shall have been made as aforesaid, then said Government bonds deposited as aforesaid shall be sold to the best advantage of parties having rights in said fund to be derived from said sale as the court shall direct.

CHARLES P. REDMOND,
Special Commissioner and Master.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9, 1874.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of certain orders duly made and entered of record, in certain actions pending within the State of Illinois, in the Circuit Court of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein The Great Western Telegraph Company is a party, O. H. Horton, Esq., of Chicago, has been duly appointed Receiver of The Great Western Telegraph Company and all of its property and effects of every nature whatsoever, and, having executed the bond required by said orders, is invested with all the powers of Receivers according to law.

By the orders aforesaid it has been referred to Hiram M. Chase, Master in Chancery of said Court, "to take evidence bearing upon, and report the indebtedness of said corporation, except the alleged bonded indebtedness of 1874, and the said Master in Chancery is thereby directed to forthwith publish in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and *Inter-Ocean* for seven consecutive days to all creditors of The Great Western Telegraph Company notifying them in effect of the appointment of the said Receiver and of this order of reference, and that on a certain day to be named in said notice not more than ten days from the first publication of said notice all creditors of said Great Western Telegraph Company present their claims to said Master in Chancery for adjudication, together with such proofs as they may choose to present to establish the same, and that, in default of so doing, their claims will be debarred and disallowed.

The said Master, after the receipt of said claims, shall, upon due notice to said Receiver, hear, receive, and report the proofs and counter-proofs upon all claims, and shall also report his findings thereupon to the Court for final adjudication.

It is further ordered that the said Master in Chancery shall take and report proof bearing upon the nature of the alleged bonds of said corporation, issued in 1874, but is not required to make a finding with respect thereto."

By further order it is provided that the said Master shall conclude evidence upon said claims and make report thereon within thirty days from the date of this notice, unless otherwise ordered upon due application to the Court and proper showing therefor.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the Great Western Telegraph Company to present all claims for adjudication, together with proofs thereof, to the undersigned, Master in Chancery, at his office, No. 39 Major Block, 143 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter, within the time limited in said orders as aforesaid, as the hearing thereof can be had, and in default thereof claims will be debarred and disallowed in pursuance of the orders as aforesaid.

Dated Chicago, Nov. 28, 1874.

HIRAM M. CHASE,
Master in Chancery of Cook Co., Circuit Court.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

TRADE MARK.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.
"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretence that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."
The Concluding Words of the Judge's Decision are:
"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."
LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And Applicable to
EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother in WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Madison & Prairie du Chien, Mail	8:00 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & Northern Iowa, Mail	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	§6:45 a. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenworth & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

WINTER RESORTS.
ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
This favorite House has been enlarged and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Hot Salt Water Baths have been added.
Address E. E. VAILL & CO., Proprietors, St. Augustine, Fla.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Co., 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

PATENT WATCH CASE.
IF YOU WANT
to purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH, and make a handsome saving, buy the LADD PATENT WATCH CASE for the movement. They are made in Mansard, Flat, and Dome shapes, to which we have this Fall added BASCINE—in Gen's, Ladies', and Boys' sizes, Key and Stem Winders. For sale by dealers generally throughout the country. N. B.—All genuine and fully Ladd Patent Cases are stamped "G W L" under the cover, and are made under the manufacturer's J. A. BROWN & CO., 11 Maiden Lane, New York.

NOTICE.

The interest of the undersigned in the White Star Oil Company (not incorporated), of Chicago, having expired by limitation August 25, 1874, [illegible] with that Company.
New York, Nov. 27, 1874. E. A. TILFORD.

THE CITY.

GEN. SHALER.

HIS SECOND REPORT TO THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Gen. Shaler yesterday handed to the Board of Police his second batch of suggestions regarding the reorganization of the Fire Department. The city has now been thoroughly mapped out by him on one of Davenport & Strippleman's maps of the water supply. The Board, after reading over the suggestions, concurred in them, and referred them back to the General and Marshal Benner to report upon the estimated cost of the improvements. The Board were evidently astonished to find that his suggestions were even more expensive than they in any way expected. The following is his report:

CHICAGO, Nov. 30, 1874.

To the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit herewith my views as to the number of additional companies required to furnish reasonable protection against fires in all that part of the city not embraced in my communication of the 24th inst.:

Within the limits of the North Division, the West Division, and that part of the South Division lying south of Harrison street, are quartered twenty-three steam engines, five chemical engines, and four hook-and-ladder companies, located on an average of nearly a mile apart. I recommend:

First—That this force be increased to an aggregate of thirty-seven steam engines, five chemical engines, and twenty-one hook-and-ladder companies, to be located as follows:

IN THE NORTH DIVISION.

A second-class engine company on the city lot corner Illinois and North Franklin. One ditto in the vicinity of Division and Larrabee streets. A third-class engine in the quarters now occupied by chemical engine No. 8, on Southport avenue. A first-class hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of LaSalle and Oak. One ditto in the vicinity of North avenue and Sedgwick. One ditto in the vicinity of Centre and North Halsted.

WEST DIVISION.

A second-class engine in the vicinity of Hubbard and Elizabeth streets. One ditto in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Morgan streets. A third-class engine in the vacant house on West Erie, near Milwaukee avenue. One ditto in the vicinity of Milwaukee avenue and North Wood street. One ditto in the vicinity of West Chicago and North Ashland avenues. A third-class engine company in the vicinity of Leavitt and Fulton streets. One ditto in the vicinity of Ogden avenue and Harrison street. One ditto in the vicinity of West Jackson and Centre avenue. A first-class hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of Sixteenth and Jefferson streets. One ditto in the vicinity of West Randolph and Carpenter streets. A second-class hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of Ashland avenue and West Clybourn place. One ditto in the vicinity of Division and Noble streets. One ditto in the new house corner of Lincoln and Ferdinand streets. One ditto in the vicinity of Monroe and Winchester avenue. One ditto in the vicinity of Blue Island avenue and Robey street.

SOUTH DIVISION.

A third-class engine company in the vicinity of State and Twenty-fourth streets. One ditto in the vicinity of Halsted and Douglas avenue. One ditto in the present quarters of chemical engine company on Deering street, near Archer avenue. A first-class hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of Dearborn and Fifteenth streets. A second-class hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of Archer avenue and Quarry street. One ditto in the vicinity of Halsted and Thirty-first streets. One ditto in the vicinity of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. One ditto in the vicinity of South Dearborn and Thirty-seventh streets. One ditto Calumet avenue and Thirty-first street.

CHEMICAL ENGINES.

Second—That Chemical Engine Companies No. 3, 2, and 5 be located as follows: One with the new hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of North LaSalle and Oak streets; one in the vicinity of Indiana and Douglas avenues, and one with the new hook-and-ladder company in the vicinity of Calumet and Thirty-first street.

Third—That Engine Company No. 5 be moved to the vicinity of West Polk and Canal streets; that hook-and-ladder company No. 5 be moved to the vicinity of Blue Island avenue and Throop street; that hook-and-ladder companies 3 and 2 be equipped as first-class companies.

FUEL DEPOTS.

Fourth—That fuel-depots be established as follows: One in the quarters vacated by Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 5, and one in quarters vacated by Engine Company No. 5. One in the quarters of Engine 15 on on Twenty-second. On at Engine 6 on Canal. One at Engine 12 on West Lake. One at Engine 3 on West Chicago avenue. One at Hook-and-Ladder 4 on East Twenty-second. One at the engine-house recommended corner Illinois and North Franklin. One at the engine-house recommended corner Division and Larrabee.

Fifth—That all the engine companies be furnished with one-horse, four-wheeled tenders, and be equipped with hose, pipes, nozzles, relief-valves, etc., as previously recommended.

Sixth—That the six first-class Amoskeag engines now in service be replaced with second-class engines of the improved model, same manufacture, or others having that capacity and equally reliable, thereby enabling you to dispense with all four-horse teams in ordinary service. The said first-class engines to form a reserve, one of them to be housed in each of the battalion districts to be hereafter designated.

HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANIES.

Seventh—That the first-class hook-and-ladder companies be furnished and equipped as recommended for the companies in the wholesale district, and the second-class hook-and-ladder companies the same, except extension ladders and battering-rams.

Eighth—That hose-reels with 300 feet of hose, and controlling-nozzles on two-wheel jumpers be furnished the hook-and-ladder companies located in the vicinity of North LaSalle and Oak streets, Ashland avenue and West Clybourn place, Division and Noble streets, Hubbard and Ferdinand streets, Monroe and Winchester avenue, Randolph and Carpenter streets, Sixteenth and Jefferson streets, Blue Island avenue and Throop street, and South Dearborn and Fifteenth streets.

Ninth—That each company in the Department be furnished with at least one portable fire-extinguisher for service in the immediate neighborhood of its quarters.

THE FORCE.

Tenth—That all the first-class and second-class steam-engine companies be composed of one Foreman, or Captain; one Assistant-Foreman, or Lieutenant; an Engineer, Assistant-Engineer, and eight firemen, or privates. The third-class engine-companies, the same officers and engineers and six firemen or privates. The first-class hook-and-ladder companies, of one Foreman or Captain, one Assistant-Foreman or Lieutenant, and eight firemen or privates. The second class hook-and-ladder companies, the same officers, and six firemen or privates, except where such companies are quartered in buildings having lookouts, in which case they should have eight firemen or privates, same as first-class companies. The chemical engine companies, of one Assistant-Foreman or Lieutenant, and four firemen or privates. The appointments in this branch of the public service (Fire Department) should be confined as far as possible to young men from 21 to 30 years of age, selected from among the class of house-building mechanics, machinists, and those accustomed to the handling of horses, and each instructed in and required to perform the duties of every position in the companies to which they are assigned,—company commanders making the orders of details to service within their respective companies.

The location of the new steam-engine companies are indicated on the map accompanying by a red cross. Those of the new sites for the chemical engines by a double cross of red and green. Those of the hook-and-ladder companies by a blue cross, and those of the fuel-depots by two black parallel marks. The red lines within the blue indicate the boundary of what is known as the river district, within the limits of which are located most of the elevators, planing-mills, distilleries, factories, etc., which require extra precaution against fires, and extra facilities for fire-extinguishment. Those extra facilities were suggested in my communication of the 24th inst. The blue lines indicate the boundary of the thickly-settled portion of the city, which covers an area including the wholesale district of about 17 square miles, which, with a belt of land on the west side of it containing about 7 square miles, this plan of reorganization, it is proposed, shall cover and protect.

The minimum numbers of companies and men are given which is believed necessary to insure security against large fires, and, to be effective and reliable, they must be well officered, instructed, and disciplined. The plan for organizing the companies into battalions, and subdividing the city into battalion districts, each to be placed in charge of an Assistant Fire Marshal or Chief of Battalion, will be furnished, with recommendations relating to the fire-alarm telegraph. Very respectfully, yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
Consulting Engineer to Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Church-Extension Board of the Methodist denomination held a meeting last evening in the Methodist Church Block. The Rev. Mr. Felton occupied the chair. The attendance was very limited.

The Rev. Mr. Jutkins asked if it would not be well to have reports from the officers as to the past of the Society and its hopes for the future. He made a motion embodying this view, and it was carried.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Jutkins, as Corresponding Secretary, then reported, and the following is a summary of what he said: All the churches in the city are loyal to the Society; the church has not lost a position since the Great Fire; two churches have been built, and three Sunday-schools again afford points of religious interest since the fire. The new churches were the Fulton street and that church at Brighton, there being a debt on the latter building of $3,300. This Society ought to appropriate a sum in part payment of the debt. The Jackson Street Mission branch of Western Avenue Church was an attempt to keep up the Sunday-school of the church. The Dixon Street Church members were poor, and the interest on a debt of $600 they could not pay. The Halsted Street Church called for aid; its Sunday-school was the largest in the city. There was a debt on it of $1,700, which prevented the proposed extension and enlargement of the church.

On motion, it was ordered that the report be printed and circulated among the churches of the city.

The Rev. Mr. Jutkins thought the ministry were to blame for the apparent apathy that existed in some churches. He did not think that a minister should confine his whole time and attention and give all his interest to the church of which he was pastor.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. S. A. Keene, Treasurer of the Board, presented the following report:

Total receipts from June 1 to Nov. 30, 1874....	$742.35
Disbursements from June 1 until Nov. 30, 1874.	712.65
Credit balance..................................	$ 29.70

WAYS AND MEANS.

A. R. Scranton, of the Committee on Ways and Means, had no report to make. He would remark that the report of the Treasurer did not cover the whole ground, inasmuch as there was no mention of the appropriations made to the Reaperville Church.

The Rev. Mr. Jutkins made an explanation to the satisfaction of the meeting. Nevertheless, the report of the Treasurer was recommitted to him for completion.

THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Rev. Mr. Felton, of the Visiting Committee, reported that he had visited two schools—the Jackson Street and Reaperville. He had no special suggestions to make, but he thought a small appropriation ought to be made to the Jackson-Street School. It was a nucleus for a school and church.

APPORTIONMENTS.

The Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means reported the following recommendations of apportionment for the current conference year: Ada Street Church, $25; Western Avenue, $150; Evanston, $250; Wabash Avenue, $100; Clark Street, $150; Trinity, $200; Michigan Avenue, $100; Oakland, $30; Grace Church, $100; Grant Place, $35; Centenary, $400; Park Avenue, $100; Fulton Street, $20; St. Paul's, $10; Simpson Church, $50; total, $1,720. This sum to be appropriated as follows, pro rata: To Brighton, $500; Halsted Street, $500; Reaperville, $240; Jackson Street, $50; Kossuth Street, $500.

The Rev. Mr. Scheppard protested against the assessment on the Western Avenue Church as being excessive.

Mr. Keane thought the apportionment was too little. He thought that $2,500 could be raised as easily as $1,700.

Mr. Harvey and Mr. Scranton were opposed to the increase. They were of the opinion that a great revival in the hearts of the preachers was necessary before the $1,700 could be raised. Much difficulty was experienced last year in raising the sum assessed because the preachers were derelict in their duty.

The Secretary moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. He thought it was premature to speak about assessments for next year, especially as new officers had to be elected.

The Rev. Mr. Jutkins condemned the attack on the preachers. He thought there were two sides to the question. If the people were anxious or desirous to give, he had no doubt the preachers would receive.

The motion to lay on the table was lost. The amendment to increase the apportionment to $2,500 was put and lost.

On motion $50 was stricken from the assessment of Western Avenue Church.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Scranton moved that the unpaid appropriation to State street be added to those made this evening, and all other appropriations of last year be canceled. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Scranton said he must

SPEAK HIS MIND.

It was absolutely shameful to notice the indifference with which the preachers regarded the work of this Society. They seldom or never come to the meetings. A few are regular. But the bulk of them stayed away, as if they had no interest in the affairs of the Society.

A "Committee of Enthusiasm," as it was called, was appointed, consisting of three laymen, to visit the several churches and talk up the church extension interests in conjunction with the pastors.

OFFICERS.

The following were elected officers for the current conference year: President, the Hon. Grant Goodrich; First Vice-President, the Rev. John Williamson; Second Vice-President, William D. Smith; Recording Secretary, O. R. Brouse; Treasurer, S. A. Keane. Locating Committee—The Rev. A. J. Jutkins, C. G. Goodrich, P. Myers, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Charles Busby, O. Huse, William P. Moss, O. R. Rouse, the Rev. Robert Sheppard. Ways and Means Committee—A. R. Scranton, J. S. Harvey, F. E. Bradley, B. J. Hitchcock, and N. H. Axtell.

The Board adjourned.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The First Regiment Illinois State Guard held their first annual meeting last night in their new armory at Nos. 112, 114, and 116 Lake street. The armory consists of the second, third, and fourth floors of the building, which are commodious, well lighted, and especially adapted for the purpose for which the regiment has secured them. The first floor presented an army-like appearance under the supervision of the efficient Regimental Quartermaster, Lieut. Charles H. Gillespie, who has caused to be partitioned off from the main armory two rooms in front on the first floor,—one for the field officers and staff, the other for the company officers. These rooms are to the right and left of the main hall, leaving two windows in the front of the armory and between the rooms, which are tastefully decorated with the national colors, surmounted by the motto "Labore et Honore"—Labor and Honor. Quartermaster Gillespie displayed his usual good judgment in the arrangement and decorations of the armory.

The meeting was called to order at 9 o'clock by Lieut.-Col. Sherman, the commanding officer. The Secretary, Lieut. Charles S. Diehl, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were adopted. The Finance Committee reported cash on hand, $170.

EXPENSES.

Maj. Hubbard, from the Board of Ministration, reported that the expenses in connection with the renting of the armory were $225 per month for rental, $1 per month for heating, and $30 per month for janitor. Maj. Hubbard further reported that the Ellsworth Zouaves had made application for admission to the regimental organization; they retaining their organization, but assuming their position in the line of the regiment. Lieut. Boynton offered a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the body known as the Ellsworth Zouaves be admitted into the regiment and lettered accordingly, and known as Company G.

COMPANY ELECTIONS.

The companies, during the evening and prior to the convening of the regimental meeting, had held an election of officers, and when called upon for the result reported as follows:

Company A—Captain, A. M. Ferris; First Lieutenant, C. Jernegan; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Diehl.

Company B—Captain, E. B. Knox; First Lieutenant, W. W. Bishop; Second Lieutenant, H. S. Bowler.

Company C—Captain, M. B. Carpenter; First Lieutenant, F. B. Davis; Second Lieutenant, J. D. Bangs.

Company D—Captain, J. M. Hawley; First Lieutenant, William Dickenson; Second Lieutenant, F. P. Dix.

Company E—Captain, H. O. Collins; First Lieutenant, Samuel Appleton; Second Lieutenant, Gilbert M. Holmes.

Company F—Captain, William Black; First Lieutenant, Robert B. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, William P. Gunthrop.

After the report of the election of company officers had been received, the President announced the next business in order was the

ELECTION OF COMPANY OFFICERS

for the ensuing year.

Before going into the election of officers, Lieut.-Col. Sherman announced that his private business affairs would not permit of his giving the time to the regiment that the position of commanding officer would necessarily require; hence he would be obliged to decline a re-election as their Commandant. He thanked the regiment for the honor they had heretofore conferred upon him.

Adjt. James H. Haynie announced that he would be compelled to tender his resignation as the Adjutant of the regiment.

The election of officers then proceeded, with the following result: Lieutenant-Colonel, Gen. A. C. McClurg; Major, G. S. Hubbard.

Civic Organization—President, Capt. M. P. Carpenter; Treasurer, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh; Secretary, Charles S. Diehl.

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Capt. Carpenter, of Company C, then offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Gen. Sherman for what he had done for the regiment.

Another officer offered a resolution complimentary to Mr. Haynie, and another, of similar character, with reference to Quartermaster Gillespie—all of the resolutions being adopted.

INSTALLATIONS.

A committee was appointed to conduct Capt. Carpenter, the President-elect to the chair. He was received by Col. Sherman, who, on retiring, again renewed his thanks to the command for the many courtesies he had received at their hands.

PRESENTATION.

Company C then met in the club-rooms of the Tremont House, where Comrade Miller, in behalf of the company, in a neat and appropriate speech, presented their Captain, M. B. Carpenter, with an elegant sword and belt.

THE ALLEGED ABORTION CASE.

EXAMINATION OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Stephens commenced an inquest yesterday morning over the remains of Mrs. Dix, at No. 250 West Randolph street, who, it is claimed, died from the effects of an abortion produced by one Dr. Aiken, who is now under arrest. The evidence elicited during the day did not even show that an abortion had been committed. The post-mortem examination by Dr. Henrotin, County Physician, did show that the patient suffered from a uterine difficulty, and the testimony of other physicians was to the effect that the deceased came to her death from blood-poisoning, or septicemia. Several of the medical fraternity were examined on this point, but all were of the same opinion. The following is the official report of Dr. Henrotin, who held the post-mortem:

"I have just completed a post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Dix, at No. 250 Randolph, Drs. Fleming and Van Buren present. The lungs, heart, liver, kidneys, spleen, and stomach healthy. The peritoneum above the pelvis was only slightly inflamed. The uterus was slightly inflamed; it was quite large, having evidently passed through very severe inflammation, which extended to the pelvic tissues and contiguous peritoneum. The pelvis was filled with unhealthy, gangrenous pus or matter, and the inflammation of the uterus or womb was so excessive as to have produced gangrene of its walls. These were of a black, liver-like appearance, from the blood extravasated. The womb was enlarged to correspond to a three-months' pregnancy, and it is my opinion, from the length and development of its neck, and the size of its cavity, and roughened appearance of the mucous lining, that it had lately contained a fœtus. The cavity of the uterus was filled with gangrenous matter, mostly fibrinous in character. The lining had the same gangrenous appearance; was very much roughened, and broken up to the extent that no superficial wounds would have been discernible. On the lining of the vagina there was no appearance of violence. The external os-uteri or entrance to the womb, was somewhat rough but presented no marks of the application of instruments. I examined also several lumps that had been expelled from the womb before death, and think they were only fibrinous decomposed clots of blood, and were not any portion of a fœtus. The cause of death was metritis, with pelvic peritonitis. There was nothing in the post-mortem appearance to indicate that instruments had been used, and yet it is my opinion that such violent inflammations of the womb with gangrene are almost always the result of violence, whether with instruments or with the hand. This, however, is only an opinion of mine. A woman might possibly succeed in introducing an instrument forcibly into the womb without leaving any mark and produce this condition of affairs, but it is entirely improbable that she would succeed, the opening into the womb being so small and situated so high as to be reached with the greatest difficulty by herself. I positively do not believe that any medicine could produce such results."

In the post-mortem examination there were no traces of the use of instruments of any kind. The testimony of to-day may, however, change the situation of the whole case. If it does not, it is believed that Dr. Aiken cannot fail to be honorably acquitted.

SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

EXAMINATION OF THE CASE BY THE CORONER.

A deliberate suicide was committed yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock by a young man named S. C. Robinson, in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Deceased was discovered dead in bed by a chambermaid. His limbs were distorted and contracted, showing plainly that some deadly poison had caused his death. Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim was notified, and held an inquest shortly afterward. The effects of deceased were examined, but there was nothing in them to indicate the cause of the rash act. It was learned that he had arisen in the morning and gone into the drug-store of Dr. Stoddard, in the hotel building, and purchased twenty grains of strychnine, crystals of which were found in a glass on the table, and on the lips of deceased.

John Hall, the drug-clerk, was summoned before the jury, and testified that Robinson had called at the store and asked for strychnine.

The witness inquired what he wanted it for, and Robinson said he was going to dissolve it in some water and use it to kill a dog. Witness then placed 20 grains of the deadly drug in a small piece of paper, and wrapped it up. He was about to label it, when deceased told him he need not do so, as he was going to use it right away. On being questioned by jurors, Hall stated that he knew strychnine would not dissolve in water, and that deceased seemed perfectly rational when he came into the store.

Dr. Henrotin, the County Physician, testified that there was no doubt but that deceased committed suicide by taking the strychnine, and incidentally remarked that the indiscriminate sale of poisons in the manner described above was criminally reprehensible, and he should use every means in his power to prosecute the party who was guilty of such gross neglect in the case under inquest.

Coroner-elect Dietzsch, who is an old chemist, and was a juror in the case, stated that strychnine would not dissolve in water, and asked Hall if he did not know that fact. The latter replied that he did, but still he did not question Robinson when he made the remark about dissolving the poison in water. He also asked Hall if he knew how many dogs twenty grains of strychnine would kill, and he answered, "Five or six." Mr. Dietzsch stated that one-eighth of a grain would kill a man, and that twenty grains were enough to kill a hundred dogs.

George H. Fassett, chief clerk of the hotel, stated that he saw deceased in the office about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and he appeared well and rational. He made some remark about selling lard to Mr. Fairbank. He had been in the house since Nov. 22, and witness had not noticed anything strange or unusual in his manner. Witness had been notified by a chambermaid of deceased's death, and took charge of his effects.

The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death from an overdose of strychnine, administered by his own hand.

Robinson was a member of the firm of C. H. Benedict & Co., commission merchants and wholesale dealers in flour and provisions, at No. 86 Broad street, New York City, and gave evidence, in his manner and bearing, of a man who was in comfortable circumstances and of the most respectable connections. His age was about 27 years. His partner in New York was telegraphed the sad intelligence, and replied immediately that deceased should be placed in a casket and sent to his friends at once. The remains will be forwarded to-day.

REFUSED TO NIBBLE.

A SENSIBLE BUNKO MAN.

As surely as the burned child dreads the fire, so surely the once bunkoed Cincinnatian is the last man in the world to allow the flashily-jeweled but fascinating confidence man to get him a second time in his toils. Some three months since a Mr. H. Meiser, the engineer of the Ætna Insurance Company of Cincinnati, came to Chicago to do a little business and see a great deal of life. He brought money in his pockets, as all country people should do when they come to Chicago, and walked round town to see the sights. While engaged in this pleasant amusement, a gentlemanly young man accosted him, introducing himself as a son of the Cincinnati banker, Foster. The insurance engineer cottoned to his decidedly aristocratic fellow-townsman, and over a bottle of wine the pair talked about the Cincinnati people they knew, and the people they did not know, when suddenly the banker's son proposed a visit to one of the houses where, as Mr. Meiser put it, they throw "dices." Without entering fully into the rest of the story, it will be sufficient to say that Meiser had lost just $60 when his tony fellow-townsman suddenly pleaded an urgent business engagement, and departed. Mr. Meiser then went back to Cincinnati a sadder and a wiser man. He returned to Chicago yesterday morning, and had hardly been in the city an hour before a seal-coated gentleman introduced himself as a son of the banker Clarke, of Cincinnati, and expressed a wish to induct Mr. Meiser into the mystery of the Havana Lottery. Mr. Meiser was not to be caught twice with such poor bait, however; so he pleaded an appointment with his banker, from whom he was to receive $500, and made an engagement to meet the banker's son at the Coroner-elect's beer-saloon on Washington street, at noon. In the meantime he engaged a private detective to follow the movements of the man when he arrived, and arrest him as soon as he gave evidence of a swindling intent. Noon arrived; so did 1 o'clock; so did 2 o'clock; but Clarke, Jr., the Cincinnati banker's son, did not. As Mr. Meiser forcibly put it, "It vos blain dat he schmelled somedings wrong, or else he vud comes." The Cincinnati engineer has not yet got equal with his Chicago confidence man, and it is quite doubtful whether he ever will, as the latter never plies his art when there is the least suspicion of detection.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Young Men's Christian Association received 111 new members during the month of November.

Yesterday's temperature ranged from 18 deg. above zero at 8 a. m., to 29 above at 8 p. m.

A State street sign reads thus: "Plumbing Work Done Here. Lead Sinks, &c." As if everybody didn't know that!

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home for the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock this morning.

Edward Reardon was arrested last evening on complaint of Otto Moon, who alleged that he stole a quantity of cigars during the fire on Blue Island avenue yesterday afternoon.

"Elevators stews" is the latest for "oyster stews," introduced at a Clark street oyster-house by an untamed English waiter who bellowed to the man at the counter one night just after the theatres were out, "'Arf-a-dozen hoisters—ror."

Mr. John J. Geraghty, "the St. Louis pedestrian," as he styles himself, is anxious to wager from $500 to $1,000 that he can walk from the other end of the bridge to Chicago in seventy-two hours; the walk to take place not later than three months from date.

"Is it true that since the introduction of lady-operators on your lines, there isn't so much vulgar talking talking over the wires?" asked a female suffragist of a W. U. official. "Yes, ma'am," he answered, "but the conversation makes up in length what it lacks in breadth."

At the temperance meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms last night, one of the recent brands from the burning stated that he had held ninety-three different situations, and lost them all through strong drink! It was time he changed over to unfermented liquids.

Andrew Kelley and W. F. Jackson, charged with robbing S. M. Crittenden, were on trial in the Criminal Court yesterday, but, owing to the conflicting statements of the prosecuting witness, no case was made out, and by direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Col. Cleary tells a good story on himself. He was approached, a day or two ago, by a seedy ward-bummer, after this fashion: "Are you running for Sheriff yet, Colonel? If you are, I think I know where to use $1,000 to advantage." The Colonel at once pulled out his wallet and—paid for two drinks.

A horse attached to a cutter ran away on West Madison street last night about 9 o'clock, from the vicinity of Throop street, and, after colliding with several vehicles and doing some damage, was stopped by Officer Scott at the viaduct. The cutter was broken to pieces. So far as could be learned no person was hurt. The animal was placed in a stable to await the owner's call.

German and English-speaking dogs who kennel in the neighborhood of the Water-Works are paid a high compliment for their intelligence by the Chief-Engineer, who has a notice in both languages posted on the doors, reading: "No dogs allowed in here." Of course the "Engineer" does not wish the notice to be understood as applying to any visitors, no matter how low-lived.

The West Side conductors are of opinion that the introduction of twenty-five-ride tickets has been compassed rather on their account than on that of the opposition 'busses. "But, holy smoke!" said one gentleman of the punch, "it don't hurt us a cent. Before you had to turn in a ticket or a nickel for every passenger, but now who is to know how many of 'em on a big load have tickets and how many haven't? San-gay-mon street!"

The fact has just penetrated the switch, frisettes, puffs, rats, mice, and braid of the average woman, that there has been a reduction of fares on the West Division cars. Accordingly she persists in tendering the conductor 4 cents. "What difference can it make to you, you stupid man," said one yesterday. "I'm sure I'm going to ride more than twenty-five times in my life, and so I don't see that it isn't the same as buying a ticket."

One of the rampant ex-Samaritans, so unceremoniously kicked out of the Society the other day, and who have wailed their woes to every ear that could be induced to listen, was thus satirically complimented on her conduct by her grown-up son: "Go ahead, mother; you're doing well. Only get a little hotter, and, at the rate you're now going, any of your children can commit murder with absolute certainty of acquittal on the ground of hereditary insanity."

Philip Cullen, the absconding bookkeeper who was indicted for the embezzlement of $20,000 from J. J. McGrath, in whose employ he has been for the past twelve years,—the particulars of which crime the public are familiar with,—arrived in the city yesterday in the custody of Detective Gray, of the Pinkerton force. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail, and declined to see or converse with any one except his attorneys.

Hereafter, when Sophia Lichtenheim has her pocket picked, she will probably not mention it except to her most intimate friends. She lost her wallet and $10 by means of the nimble fingers of William Jones, in a Cottage Grove avenue car, and, the thief being detected and taken to the Armory, the lady had to go along too; and, in spite of her promises to be on hand next morning, she was kept over night at the station-house. The fact that the thief was held for trial is melancholy consolation, for she is sure she has suffered more than he will be likely to. It was certainly a case of great hardship, and one which calls for some remedy.

An accomplished and elegantly-attired young married woman, a Mrs. Coffey, of Pekin, Ill., was prevented from throwing herself into the lake, at the foot of Jackson street, yesterday afternoon, by a railroad brakeman, who observed her acting in a rather strange and suspicious manner. He took her in charge, and placed her in the care of Officers Crow and Dunton, who went with her to the Matteson House, where she has been stopping with a little son since October. She refused to give any reason whatever for the attempt to take her life. She was seen to leave the hotel about 3 o'clock, and take a carriage at the ladies' entrance, but it was not supposed that she had any intention of committing suicide.

Vanderburg's notorious saloon, at No. 19 West Randolph street, was the scene of another robbery and a fight, last night about 9 o'clock. Officer Degroot saw the desperado, Shang Noyes, and two other ruffians, "hold up" a man in the saloon, and when about to rifle his pockets he came in upon them, in company with Patrolman Dier and Shepard. A sharp struggle ensued, and the officers succeeded in getting the parties under arrest. Dier and Shepard took three of them, and Degroot had Noyes in charge. Before reaching Canal street, however, Shang broke away, and Degroot was struck on the back of the head by some ruffian who was following him. Noyes ran north on Canal street, and Degroot fired two shots at him, when the officer slipped and fell heavily to the walk. The fugitive succeeded in escaping through the lumber-yard near Lake street. It is not known whether the shots took effect or not. The names of the other parties, as given at Madison-Street Station, are William Ferguson, John Connors, and James Gallagher.

NOBODY READY.

Mike McDonald was not ready for trial yesterday in the Criminal Court on the charge of an assault with intent to kill James McGarry. His newly-engaged counsel, Robert Hervey, having presided at the St. Andrew's banquet the night before, was not prepared to go on with the case. Mr. Birch, the State's Attorney's assistant, was not ready, Mr. Reed being absent. The only one who seemed to be ready was Mr. McGarry, who stated that he had engaged Mr. W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, to assist in the prosecution. The Court was opposed to putting the case over, but consented to defer it until to-day, when Mr. O'Brien will be heard from, and McDonald's counsel will have enjoyed a needed night's rest.

ETERNAL VACCINATION IS THE PRICE OF IMMUNITY.

To the Public:

The Board of Health desire to call the attention of the citizens of Chicago to the immunity that we have had from small-pox for the past year, and would impress upon them that the immunity has been purchased by careful vaccination and isolation. The small-pox is epidemic in several cities in direct communication with Chicago, and we think great care must be exercised or the disease will again obtain a foothold here and probably become epidemic.

We would therefore ask all physicians and citizens to urge revaccination of all persons not properly protected. By heeding this suggestion no doubt much suffering and many lives will be saved. At present we are almost free from the disease and we desire that the city remain always as free as now. But to do so the Health Department must have the co-operation of the medical profession and citizens. By order of the Board of Health.

BEN. C. MILLER, Sanitary Superintendent.

THE CORNELL WATCH COMPANY.

There appears to have occurred some misunderstanding in regard to the Cornell Watch Company, formerly of Chicago, but now of San Francisco. The Company has not disbanded, but, having reorganized on a gold basis, has removed its place of manufacture. It has not even left the Chicago market, but its office is now permanently located at Room No. 8 TRIBUNE Building, as will be seen by the advertisement in another column. Prominent and leading capitalists of California have taken large interests in this reorganization; the Company will have extra advantages of cheap labor, an unvariable climate, and increased facilities, having lately added a watch-case factory with a capacity to turn out cases for all their watches. That far-west country of the setting sun is not in the habit of fostering dwarfs, and this Company is expected to successfully equal some of her gigantic enterprises. Its energetic and enterprising President, Paul Cornell, Esq., goes with its other machinery, and will continue to superintend its operations, making California his winter residence. We cannot spare him entirely, remembering that he is the father of Hyde Park and Cornell, our thriving and ambitious suburbs, and has left his marked influence on our great South Parks and boulevards, the Hyde Park Water-Works, Gas-Works, and her splendid driveways. Nor will Cornell Station feel any blight from this removal of machinery, for the splendid buildings formerly occupied by the Watch Company still remain, and arrangements are in progress to fill them with a first-class manufactory, and also to add other kindred establishments close at hand.

THE CITY OFFICES.

The Water Department yesterday received $6,000; the City Collector $916 on city taxes.

It cost the city $2,979.13 to pump the water used during the month of November.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $10,000 on water taxes, and $315 on city taxes. He paid out to city employes $10,000.

The last meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings will take place at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon in the City Clerk's office.

During the month of November the Water Department received $100,330 on water-taxes. The tapping clerk exhibits a report showing 202 one-half-inch taps, 67 five-eighth-inch taps, 23 three-fourth-inch taps, and 18 one-inch taps.

Thomas Tilley, the successful competitor in the contest of drafting plans of the proposed new Court-House, was yesterday around the City-Hall looking over all the legislation in the matter, with a view of ascertaining what his chances are in obtaining the supervision of its construction.

The Union National Bank yesterday paid in the magnificent sum of $18,000 as personal taxes for 1873. The deputies of the City Collector, by strict and prompt collections, have reduced the number of delinquent banks to three. So far, there has been but little trouble in making the collection, and in the few cases where any trouble has occurred it has been easily smoothed out by a little moral suasion on the part of the collectors.

The City Clerk, his deputies, and a majority of the Aldermen, think that Ald. Campbell's minority report on the Citizens' Association wrongfully charged them with misdemeanors of which they were not guilty. The petition was not left lying around loose in the office, but was kept locked up in the vault connected with it. One afternoon it was brought out and was left lying for about half an hour on a table while some of the Aldermen and others were looking it over. It was soon after taken to Ald. Richardson's office, where it was again locked up. Had the two Aldermen who signed that report looked at the petition and inspected it thoroughly, as they should have done, they would have found that queer names are scattered here and there all through it. Besides, the sheets, on which a great number of curious names occur, were numbered on the top in blue pencil by the person who made the original count. Any one inspecting the petition will see at a glance that the Aldermen's insinuations are entirely groundless. All through the petition one may see the signatures of innumerable Terre Haute-ntots, Oshkoshians, Hubbites, and any number from other cities. Some of the sheets must have been used as hotel registers.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health took place yesterday afternoon, in their rooms, all the members being present. The Sanitary Superintendent's report shows that the number of deaths for the week ending Nov. 28 amounted to 122, being an increase of 27 over those of the preceding week. Of these, there were 65 males and 57 females; 47 married and 75 unmarried; 120 white and 2 colored, distributed in the various city wards as follows: First, 2; Second, —; Third, 3; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 3; Sixth, 17; Seventh, 11; Eighth, 7; Ninth, 11; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, —; Twelfth, 4; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 2; Fifteenth, 18; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 5; Eighteenth, 3; Nineteenth, 2; Twentieth, 2. Accidents, 4; at Alexian Brothers' Hospital, 1; at County Hospital, 2; at St. Luke's Hospital, 1; at Women and Children's Hospital, 1; at Foundlings' Home, 4. Total, 122.

The Health Officer's report shows that during the week seventy-two nuisances were abated, and five sewer connections made. The Board strenuously protest against allowing the Chicago & Southern Railway to enter the hospital grounds. No business of any importance besides the above protest was transacted.

THE WATER-WORKS.

The Engineers' Committee of the Citizens' Association met with the Board of Public Works, Mayor Colvin, City-Engineer Chesbrough, and Mr. R. P. Derickson in the rooms of the Board yesterday morning. The Committee submitted the following requests, which the Board promised to follow up and complete as soon as possible, in order to allow the Committee to get to work:

"*R. Prindiville, Esq., President Board of Public Works:*

"DEAR SIR: The Committee of Engineers appointed by the Citizens' Association to examine and test the pumping engines of the Water-Works herewith inclose a copy of their instructions under which they are requested to proceed. The Committee desire to proceed with the work assigned them as speedily as possible, and respectfully request the Board of Public Works to instruct its officers to assist the Committee by making preparations and furnishing apparatus, as follows:

"*First*—To construct in the well of the south engines a suitable bulkhead and weir for the purpose of determining the capacity of the engines and pumps.

"*Second*—To furnish and put up a suitable tank for storing feed-water for the boiler-supply, as well as a suitable measuring-tank, for the purpose of measuring the feed-water to the boilers.

"*Third*—To furnish suitable platform-scales, on wheels or truck, and coal-hopper, for the purpose of weighing the coal consumption.

"*Fourth*—Furnish three Richards Steam-Engine Indicators, and also to have the steam, vacuum, and water-pressure gauges now used tested and sealed by the Government Inspector for Boilers and Steamboat Machinery for this port.

"*Fifth*—And to furnish such additional fixtures and preparations as may from time to time be found necessary. The Engineer Committee are authorized to say that whatever expense the Board of Public Works may incur for complying with this request, the Citizens' Association will pay upon the presentation of their bill of cost approved by this Committee.

"Very respectfully,
"MOSES LANE,
"CHARLES HERMANY,
"L. TILTON,
"H. WARRINGTON."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

B. F. Jacobs will speak in Farwell Hall next Sunday evening.

There will be a prayer meeting to-night in the Michigan Southern depot, under the auspices of the Railway Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Chicago Photographic Association will meet this evening at No. 158 State street.

A meeting of "believers" is announced for this afternoon at 2:30, at the Foundlings' Home. Subject: "The Christian's Victory.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois will be held next Friday at the hospital at 2 p. m.

The Athenæum will open a class in light gymnastics for ladies and children on Saturday at 2 p. m. The first lesson will be free to all who may attend. Ladies desiring the opportunity for physical culture for themselves or their children are invited.

The Chicago Athenæum gives the next regular sociable and entertainment this evening at the rooms, No. 114 Madison street. An original and entertaining programme may be expected. All members of the Athenæum are invited, with such friends as they may bring with them.

There will be a meeting of the Temperance Reform Club in the Washingtonian Home, at 7½ p. m., to-day, to perfect its organization. The public are cordially invited to attend. This organization is non-political, non-sectarian, and believes in the right of every man to vote to suit himself, and pray as his own conscience may dictate.

PERSONAL.

Emil Dietzsch's commission as Coroner was received yesterday from Springfield by Gen. Lieb. Mr. Dietzsch will be sworn into office Monday.

Phil Wadsworth took posession of his office as Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday morning. He has made no changes in the department, and will not for the present. He will make a splendid officer.

The elegant gold snuffbox presented by admiring friends to Mr. James McGarry has not been displayed of late with the usual frequency, and his friends are curious to know what has become of the valuable testimonial.

It appears that an injustice was done to Mr. F. M. Crawford in the statement that he had disappeared from the city, leaving creditors and employes unpaid. Mr. Crawford has not left the city, though it is an undisputed fact the Grand Central Hotel was a money-losing enterprise for him.

John King, Vice-President; L. M. Cole, General Ticket Agent; W. C. Quincy, General Manager; G. B. Spriggs, General Agent; and N. Guilford, General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, are stopping at the Palmer House.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—William Hamilton, Kingston; H. O. Moss, New York; M. F. Lynde, Brooklyn; S. T. L. Hommedien, Cincinnati; C. F. Johnson, New York; L. D. Tuthill, St. Joseph; J. C. Hall, Providence; Robert Hoare, New York; T. R. Oakes, Kansas City. . . . *Grand Pacific*—R. C. Duncan, Indianapolis; H. G. Williams, Boston; W. P. Mendenhall, Philadelphia; N. B. Judd, Hartford; C. A. Jewell, Hartford; James Ryan, New York; James P. Boyd, New York; George D. Gould, Moline. . . . *Sherman House*—C. J. L. Meyer, Fond du Lac; Charles Maynard, Green Bay; J. D. Putnam, River Falls; A. J. Kay, Boston; C. W. Scofield, Salt Lake; Henry B. Kleeburger, Apple River; A. Randall, Rock Island. . . . *Tremont House*—Joseph Packard, Laporte; T. S. Merriam, New York; Clinton Babbitt, New York; George B. Shaw, Eau Claire; J. C. Waterman, Sycamore; J. H. Rogers, Sycamore; J. H. Benham, New York; H. F. Mann, Pittsburg; James C. Haynes, New York; D. A. Rudolph, Logansport; George B. Drake, Boston.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees met in adjourned session Monday evening. The Special Committee on Saloon Licenses reported that the remainder of the petitions examined by them were evidently not in proper form, and recommended that they be not granted. The report was adopted.

An ordinance was passed providing for the issue of seventy certificates of indebtedness of $1,000 each, payable in from one to ten years, with 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, to anticipate the collection by special assessments on the property improved by the laying of water-pipe on the grand circuit. A former ordinance on the subject was repealed.

Mr. Downer offered a resolution repealing the liquor ordinance now in force, characterizing it as a sham, and utterly impracticable. The motion was lost, Messrs. Downer and Bonfield voting for, and Messrs. Church, Faulkner, and Morgan against, its passage.

Mr. Church moved that the Captain of Police be instructed to enforce the ordinance at once. The order was given to the Captain on the spot. But one license has been granted out of the twenty-five or more petitions, so that the authorities will have to proceed against some forty saloons, many of the keepers not even having troubled themselves so far as to petition.

Mr. Ryan's resignation, offered some time ago, was accepted. The Committee on Public Buildings, Mr. Church Chairman, was charged with the management of the Water-Works temporarily.

The engineer at the Water-Works was allowed to resign his position. The contractor reported that the new bridge at Ninety-fifth street was ready for inspection. The police report showed thirteen arrests during November. The petition of Watson, ex-policeman, for $65 which had been wrung from him by a judgment, there being some misunderstanding on his part as to the law of the case, was received and referred. The Board adjourned to Monday next.

PARK RIDGE.

Messrs. McDougall & Joyce, of Mendota, have completed the frame-work for the new artesian-well, and are to begin boring at once. The diameter is to be 5 inches until the first flow of water is reached, then reduced to 4½ inches. The cost is to be $3.50 per foot for the first 1,200 feet, then 50 cents extra for every 100 feet additional. To pay for this public benefit, the Board of Trustees are to issue 5-20 bonds, drawing 10 per cent interest. The contractors expect to get through before spring.

Col. Robb has purchased the Penny mansion, and expects to take possession in a few weeks.

The semi-monthly Congregational sociable will be held at the house of Mrs. Wood, Thursday evening, when the usual good time is expected.

The new industry, the Enamel Brick Works, are in full operation again, and are producing some very fine samples of colored enamel brick. They are just being introduced in the West.

NORWOOD PARK.

The people of this suburb turned out en masse and surprised the Rev. A. V. Gulick and his estimable wife with a donation party. Meeting at the residence of a neighbor, they proceeded to the parsonage, bearing with them substantial tokens of the esteem and high appreciation in which the donors held the reverend gentleman and wife. The larder was filled to repletion, and a snug little sum donated in greenbacks. The party bid their genial host and hostess good-night, feeling that in making others happy they had contributed to their own pleasure.

A dancing party will be given at the residence of L. B. Shephard, Esq., Friday evening. A party is expected from Park Ridge, which will return on the 10 o'clock train, and hence the dancing will begin early.

MAYWOOD.

The people of Maywood will listen to a lecture this evening at the Presbyterian Church by Z. Eastman, upon the "Life and Death of John Brown," this being the anniversary of his execution. The lecture will be free.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

THE NEW YORK DOCK-MEN'S STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The call for a mass-meeting of Longshoremen last night filled the great hall of the Cooper Institute to overflowing. Among the audience were George Francis Train and a number of Internationalists, Communists, and other recognized agitators, a couple of whom sought to air their extreme views, but were received with but little favor, and one was hustled out of the hall. Of the speakers previously announced, there appeared only Richard O'Gorman and Col. John R. Fellows, who addressed the audience, both expressing their sympathy with the troubles of the laboring classes, but cautioning them against placing themselves before public opinion as disturbers of peace and violators of the law.

TROY FACTORIES TO RESUME OPERATIONS.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Work will be resumed on Monday next in the factories under the old scale of employers' prices, which the workingmen refused to accept at the time of the strike. There are more applicants for work than can be furnished with employment.

TRAINS PREVENTED FROM RUNNING ON THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD BY STRIKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 1.—About seventy employes of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad assembled at the depot this morning, preventing all passenger and freight trains from leaving. Engines with the United States mail car were allowed to go. The handling of freights from the wharf boat to the depot was stopped. The officials of the Company endeavored to compromise by promising to pay in money to-morrow, but the men said all promises in the past had been disregarded, and that they had no guarantee of promises made for the future, and emphatically refused to allow any work or trains to proceed till their claims were settled in full. The amount required to liquidate the claim of the strikers is about $16,000, which the officials expect to raise here and in Charleston, W. Va. The strikers are orderly, all voting to remain away from saloons pending the trouble.

That 25c, 35c, and 50c Black Alpaca

at the New York Store, 284 and 286 West Madison street, are pronounced by good judges to be the cheapest lot of dress goods ever offered in this city. So are their cashmeres they sell at 75 cents and $1.25.

Insurance.

We are happy to announce to our readers that those who desire the best insurance in the world can obtain it of Davis & Requa, No. 153 LaSalle street, in the Imperial, of London, whose assets are nearly $12,000,000.

Bottled Mineral Waters for Families
by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars Cologne."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Temporary Adjustment of the Last Crossing Difficulty.

The Attempts to Prevent Erie from Paying Maturing Interest.

Rumor that the Baltimore & Ohio Road Is to Establish a Line of European Steamers.

WESTERN MATTERS.

HOW THEY SHALL CROSS.

The protracted contest between the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & Pacific Railway Companies regarding the manner in which the latter should cross the former's Freeport Line, was substantially determined by Judge Drummond yesterday. The solicitors of the Pacific Road pleaded earnestly and beseechingly against their being delayed in completing the new road, and, yielding to the extremity of the case, the Court, while temporarily enjoining them from making the proposed crossing at grade, made an order allowing them to switch into the Northwestern track about one-fourth of a mile east of the proposed point of crossing, use that much of the Freeport Line, there switch out on to their own line, and so continue the construction. This arrangement, however, is conditioned upon their proceeding to erect an elevated crossing over the Northwestern track, and is to terminate as soon as the over-crossing is built. On the 1st of April the Pacific Company are to appear in court and report the progress made in constructing the over-crossing. Meanwhile the suit begun by the Pacific Company in the Kane County Circuit Court to condemn the right of way across the Freeport Line for a crossing at grade is to be continued, until Judge Drummond finally disposes of the matter. The case possesses interest, as showing the disposition of the Court to compel the construction of elevated crossings wherever they would be dangerous, expensive, or damaging at grade. One reason of the anxiety of the Pacific Company to avoid delay is that they may reach and pass the point where Mr. Hinckley's Rockford extension will cross their line. They dread a second crossing fight at that point, and are anxious to secure the advantage of being first on the ground. As the Rockford road is being pushed rapidly forward, the race promises to be exciting.

THE FREE-PASS SYSTEM.

About two years ago the managers of the Chicago roads leading to the West passed resolutions abolishing the free-pass system. They have adhered to it better than was expected, and in very few instances have the resolutions been violated. The roads leading to the East have since that time also abolished the system and have been found to work quite well. The roads leading west and south from St. Louis and other Western cities have all along steadily refused to become a party to the agreement. This opposition has greatly embarrassed our Chicago roads, and they have finally succeeded in inducing the managers of the other Western roads to meet them at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, at 10 o'clock this morning, with a view of securing their co-operation in this much-desired reform. There is hardly a doubt that the effort will prove successful, and that dead-headism will become as odious in St. Louis as it has in Chicago. An effort will also be made to revise the rule making clergymen pay full fare. The 1,000-mile ticket arrangement will also, probably, be discussed.

PENINSULA RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Dec. 1.—Another railroad project, by which Kankakee is expected to receive some benefits, is being actively discussed. It is a continuation to Kankakee of what is called the "Peninsula Railroad," the western terminus of which is Valparaiso, Ind.

ERIE.

GOULD'S TACTICS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—The Erie Railway Directors say that the object of the injunction granted by Judge Westbrook yesterday was obviously to affect the stock by causing a protest of the interest due to-day in London; but as the payment of this interest was provided for a month ago, and there is no means of stopping its payment in London within the time, the movement will fail. The Directors say, also, that the movement is only another effort of Jay Gould to prevent the payment of the sums for which the Company is suing him.

THE RECENT INJUNCTION.

The injunction served last on the Erie Railway Company against paying certain maturing interest here and in London, was to-day dissolved by Judge Westbrook in so far as the injunction applied to any payments to be made to-day. President Jewett, in his affidavit, says the affairs of the Erie Company are being administered by himself and his Board of Directors for the best advantage of the Company, and strictly according to law as they are advised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUILDING OF A ROAD IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 1.—The Bingham Canon Railway Company have been meeting with serious opposition to the extension of their road from the miners, who object to the Railroad Company crossing their claims on the way up the canon. For some time the resistance was confined to rolling rocks down at the workmen grading for the road. Several persons were arrested for this offense some few days ago. A miner whose claim they were crossing stampeded the manager and all the railroad employes with a heavy rifle, having fired several shots at them. He was arrested and placed under bonds. Other parties have also engaged in shooting, and on Saturday the Vice-President and all the employes of the Railroad Company were arrested on the complaint of a miner before a Justice of the Peace for illegally taking possession of mining property. As four indictments were found to-day for assault with intent to kill, it is thought some of the principal parties will soon be arrested. If this is not done, there is a general war threatened between the miners and railroad employes.

A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—It is probable that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will soon establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and France. Marseilles has been chosen as the European terminus. The choice of this port has been determined mainly by the prospect of obtaining freight and emigrants. Immigration from Italy to this country is increasing, it is said, more rapidly than from any other of the European countries, and that the greater portion of the Italians of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of Leghorn and Genoa, would naturally embark at Marseilles. That city is also the port where the produce from the East centres, and, owing to its close proximity to Spain and Italy, has many commercial advantages. President Garrett has very carefully examined Havre, Brest, and other European seaports, and has decided that Marseilles shall be the terminus of the new line from Baltimore. He is fully assured of the practicability of establishing a paying line between these ports. This will give Chicago another European outlet. The competition of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Chicago has given a new impetus to the commerce of Baltimore. This is especially noticeable in the exportation of grain to Europe, which for the remainder of the season is expected to give employment to all the vessels which will arrive and are adapted to that trade. The arrival from foreign ports at Baltimore last month were fifty-eight, an increase of twelve over the same month of last year. The number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports was sixty-three. The increase of the receipts of wheat during the month of November, during a portion of which time the Chicago extension of the Baltimore Road was in operation, was 273,297 bushels.

WELLINGTON & LAKE ERIE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WELLINGTON, Ont., Dec. 1.—A meeting was held to-night in regard to the Wellington & Lake Erie Railroad. Important letters were read from high officials favoring the pushing forward of the road as fast as possible. Delegates were appointed to meet others at Norwalk on the 22nd inst., to take into consideration important business. Work is to be pushed rapidly forward in this section.

DIFFICULTIES SETTLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AKRON, O., Dec. 1.—The difficulties which have for some time existed between the Valley Railroad Company and the contractors have at last been settled. The Company has paid about $50,000 to the contractors, and it is hoped the road will soon be completed.

Christmas!—A Love Token!

To a wife, mother, sister, or sweetheart, a Christmas present should be useful, beautiful, and not necessarily expensive. The Wilson shuttle sewing-machine combines all of these elements. It is useful, elegant, durable, and ornamental, and it is the most appropriate token of affection. It received the highest award at Vienna. It is so very simple that a child can easily learn to use it. Instructions given at purchasers' homes free of charge. It is sold on easy monthly payments at 197 State street, and in all of the principal cities and towns of the United States. Wilson Sewing-Machine Company, manufacturers, Cleveland, O.

Chemists Will Tell You

that acid generated in the stomach destroys the teeth, but the vegetable ingredients of Sozodont neutralize its effects and form an eminently antiseptic and whole some dentifrice.

Prince & Co.'s Organs.

Fine organs with six stops for $125, warranted first-class in tone and finish. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Reed's Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren street.

For Thirty Days.

Great reduction in dry goods. Rich plain dress goods, 25c; old price, 50c. Forty-six-inches cashmere, all colors, 44c; old price, $1. Navy-blue English repellant, $1; old price, $1.75. Rich plaid dress-goods at 25c, 35c, and 40c; old price, 40c to 75c. Rich black dress silks, manufactured by Guinet, at $1.25 to $2.50; old price, $2.50 to $4.50. Five hundred cases assorted winter dry goods, now opening at correspondingly low prices. Buyers save nearly one-half their money.
W. & E. PARDRIDGE, 114 and 116 State street.

Oil Paintings.

Messrs. Elison, Pomeroy & Co. will continue the sale of the fine collection of oil paintings which have been on exhibition and sale during the week. The catalogue yet contains many fine pictures which are really being slaughtered, the price at which paintings sold yesterday scarcely covering the price of the frames. Any of our readers contemplating purchasing lasting and elegant presents for the holidays should attend this sale, which is advertised for 10 o'clock this morning at their stores, 84 and 86 Randolph street.

DEATHS.

CLOGAN—Dec. 1, of consumption, Miss Maryanne Clogan, at her mother's residence, 176 West Lake-st. Funeral on Thursday, Dec. 3, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MAXWELL—In this city, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at the residence of his son, William Maxwell, Thomas Maxwell, Sr., aged 96 years.

Funeral from the residence, 44 North Halsted-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Rosehill, Wednesday, Dec. 2.

RICHARDSON—Nov. 30, at 359 West Adams-st., Augusta L., wife of Dr. H. W. Richardson, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services at 359 West Adams-st., at half-past 9 o'clock Thursday morning. Remains will be taken to Woodstock for interment.

WHITE—At Centre Point, Ia., Dec. 1, 1874, Emily A. White, aged 82 years, wife of William R. White. Her remains will be brought to Chicago, and taken to Rosehill on Thursday, Dec. 3.

☞ McHenry County papers please copy.

MORSE'S LUXURENE.

MORSE'S LUXURENE
FOR THE HAIR.

A new and perfect Deodorized Cocoanut Oil Compound, having NO EQUAL IN ELEGANCE; rendering the Hair soft and glossy; promotes its growth and beauty, and removes Dandruff. NATURE'S GREATEST AND BEST NUTRITIVE HAIR DRESSING. Sells at sight. Price, 50 cents. Wholesale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID. Sold by all Druggists and Notion Dealers.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Wednesday, Dec. 2,
We shall offer, BY CATALOGUE, a line of
BOOTS & SHOES
That will FULLY EQUAL, in all respects, the GREAT SALE OF LAST WEDNESDAY. Sale at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, Dec. 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
CALL AND SEE THE LARGEST AUCTION HOUSE IN AMERICA,
AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF
Household Furniture
IN THE WEST.
We shall close for the manufacturers an immense stock.
Parlor Suits of every style.
Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets,
Walnut Extension Tables,
Walnut Wardrobes, Book Cases,
Lounges, Marble and Wood-top Tables,
Walnut Rockers and Chairs, Hall Trees,
Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Walnut Breakfast Tables, Carpets,
Show Cases, Office and Parlor Desks,
Hair and Husk Mattresses,
Stoves, Mirrors, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO.

THURSDAY!!
Regular Thursday's Sale of Dry Goods and Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Hats and Caps, Cutlery, Gloves, Mitts, Piece Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Linens, Flowers, Rufflings, &c.
GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
The Closing Sales
OF THE ELEGANT COLLECTIONS
OIL PAINTINGS
Will take place at our Store
This Morning, at 10 o'clock,
AND FINAL SALE AT
2 P. M.
Every picture must be sold regardless of price or value.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Blankets, Stoves, and General Merchandise. Also an invoice of 100 Clocks and 25,000 Cigars.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
AT SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND STOVES,
PACKAGES CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,
PORCELAIN-LINED WARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

VERY FINE PAINTING
OF
VESUVIUS!
Valued at $5,000,
Will be sold by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Wednesday Morning, at 11 o'clock, at 108 East Madison-st.

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHING,
CARDIGANS, OVERSHIRTS, SHIRTS & DRAWERS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, AND MITS,
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,
FELT SKIRTS, SONTAGS, HOODS, SCARFS,
LINENS, FLANNELS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND FURS,
THURSDAY MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

By LEONARD & CO.,
36 E. WASHINGTON-ST.
(Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s).
VALUABLE
OIL PAINTINGS,
ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 3, and FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 36 East Washington-st.,
At 10 o'clock each day, at Salesroom as above. Comprising Marines, Flower, Fruit, and Figure Pieces, Interiors, Landscapes, etc. Fine Steel Engravings of the most popular subjects of the day. All
ELABORATELY FRAMED!
And to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE. Catalogues now ready, and the Pictures on exhibition.
LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers.

ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.
REGULAR SALE AT AUCTION
On Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
When will be offered the largest stock in the city, to be sold without reserve, as CONSIGNORS SAY THEY MUST HAVE THE MONEY.
ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By SMITH & HARRISON.
THIS MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, Special Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Lounges, Chairs, Bookcases, Pianos, Organs, Marble-top Tables, &c., &c., at 81 Madison-st., opposite McVicker's Theatre.
SMITH & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

VOLUME 28.

NEW MARKET.

MARKET
OPENI

The Market in the build
merly occupied by Field,
Co., State and Twentieth-sts
opened to the public Saturda
ing, Dec. 5, and will there
stocked with a full supply
description of Meats, Fish,
Vegetables, Butter, Eggs,
Groceries, Flour, Bread, Teas
Spices, and all other articles
first-class provision and
stores. The Stalls are arran
fitted with express reference
cles sold, and have been lea
nominal rental, and all exp
kept down that the public
assured that all articles offer
this market will be sold at th
possible rates that can be
cash.
The undersigned will be
the New Market ready to s
public, who are invited to
ing, and to give us their pat
Rogers & Co., Meats, Stalls 1, 2,
E. D. Reiners, Meats, Stalls 5, 6
Purcell & Wilburg, Meats, Stall
A. Westerfeld, Meats and Fish,
45.
Seales & Chemioux, Smoked and
Meats, Stall 46.
Mosher Bros., Vegetables and
Stalls 15, 16.
H. P. Dezard & Co., Vegetables
Stalls 13, 14.
A. Waterholter & Co., Vegetable
Hardman & Barrows, Vegetable
O. Pfretzsechner & Co., Poultry,
F. H. Cousens, Poultry, Stall 17
J. C. Orr, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Sta
C. Jevne, Tea, Coffee, Spices, a
Groceries, Stalls 18, 26.
Gilmore & Cheney, Tea, Coffe
Fancy and Staple Groceries, Stalls
H. Jackman, Flour, Stall 47.
C. L. Woodman & Co., Genera
Stalls 19, 25.
C. L. Perkins & Co., Butter,
Cheese, Stall 12.
N. S. Frazier & Co., Butter,
Cheese, Stall 20.
Thomas Fitzpatrick, Butter,
Cheese, Stall 24.
J. G. Richardson, Butter, Eggs, a
Stall 23.
A. De Lornier, Fish and Oysters,
A. N. Raymond, Fancy Fruits, S
Antonino Lino, Fancy Fruits, Sta
Raphael J. Prins, Cigars and Fan
Stall 30.
Joseph M. Waite, Restaurant, Sta

SILVER AND PLATED W

Silver
Bridal Gi
The Gorham Comp
SILVERSMITHS. ESTABLISHED 18
No. 1 Bond-st., N. Y
Rich Bridal Gifts---Testimonial Pie
fly Silver---Forks and Spoons---Servi
Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterling P
Those desirous of obtaining articles of
bearing the Gorham Sterling Stamp (Lion,
the letter G), which is a positive guarante
may do so through the leading Jewelers of th
terms as favorable as if obtained from the G
pany direct.

RAILROAD TIME TA
BALTIMORE &
RAILROA
Commencing Nov. 23, Pa
Trains will depart from an
at the Company's Depot,
South Water-st., as follows
Leave....7:25 a. m. and 5:
Arrive...7:55 a. m. and 9:
TICKET OFFICE
No. 92 LaSalle-st., and a
W. C. QUINCY, Genera

PIANOS.
STEINWA
LATEST IMPROVEM
We beg to announce the arrival of a S
Piano, with Steinway's newly patented "To
Pedal," an invention which is destined to a
the capacity of the Piano for producing
beautiful effects hitherto unattainable.
and the musical public in general are invited
this important improvement, an adequate
its advantages being beyond the limits of th
ment; in fact it should be seen and heard
LYON & HE
General Agents for the N
State and Monroe-st

LOST.
LOST OR STO
Taken from the subscriber on the afterno
A Horse and Cut
The horse was entirely black, about 16 han
weighing about 1,050 pounds; rather rough
tail. The cutter was a straight back, dark-br
newly painted, and striped light; two lap ro
and fifteen-weight. A suitable reward will
returning the same to
J. L. HAT
Corner Market and Ra